

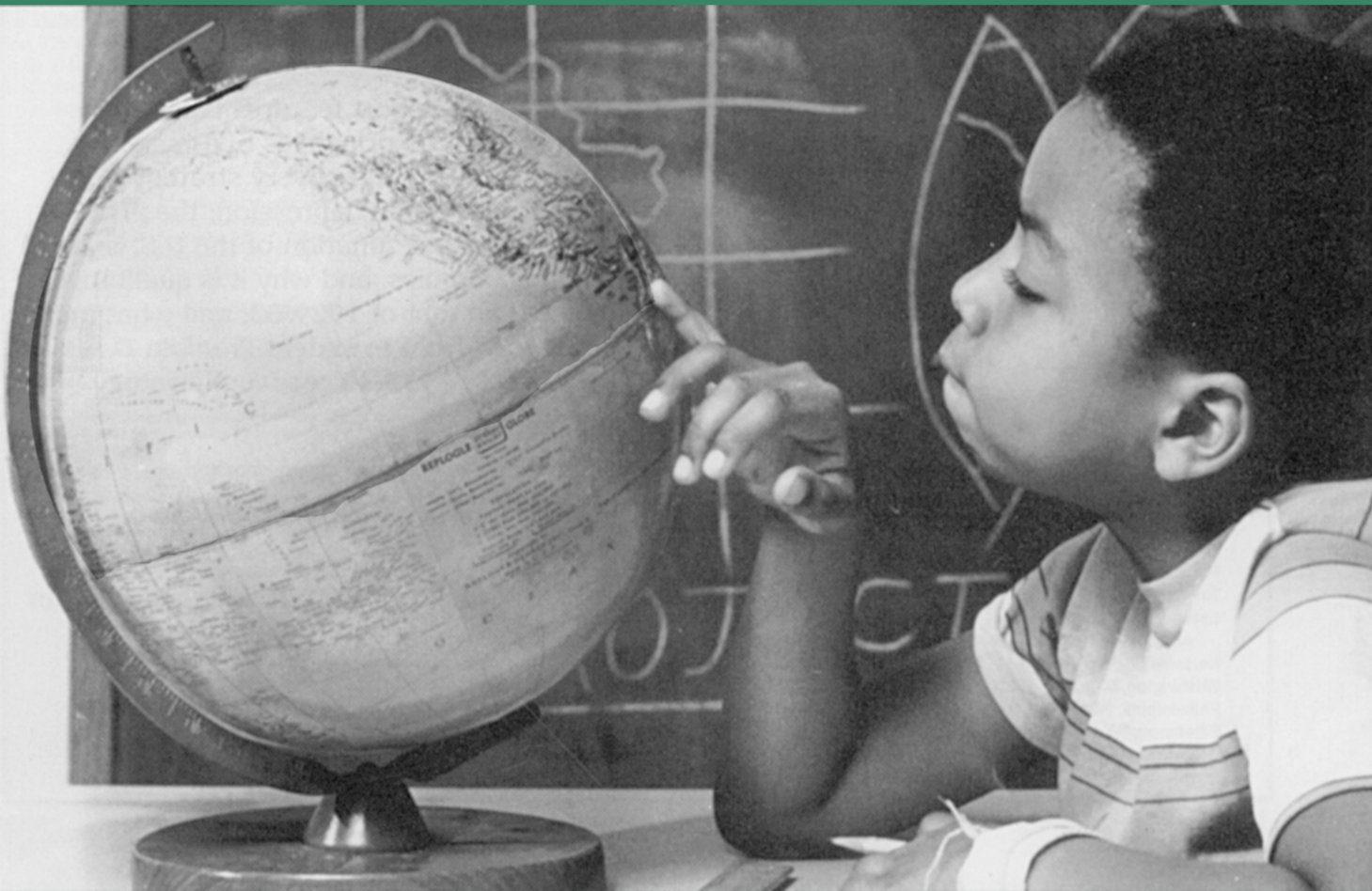
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War Drive Insane and Unconstitutional: LaRouche, Byrd
LaRouche Called It: 'Hellish' September for Economy
Brazil Will Default Regardless of Vote Outcome

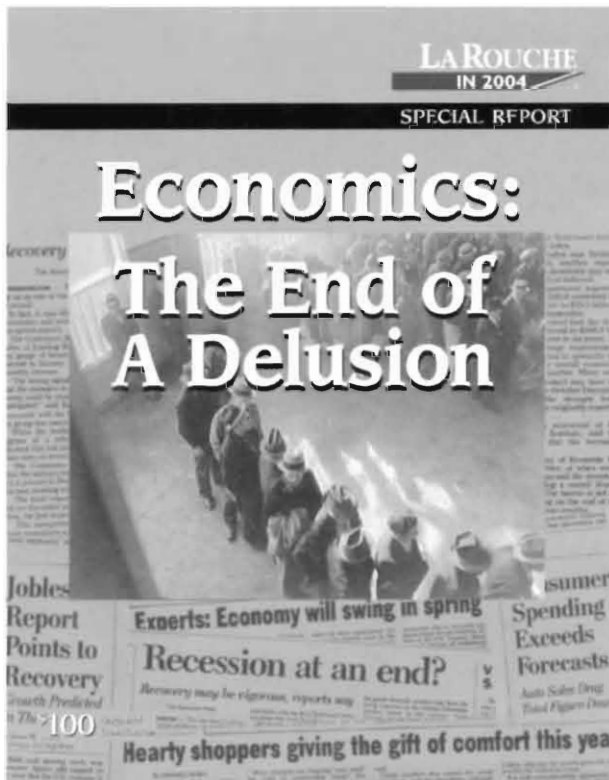
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From the Associate Editor

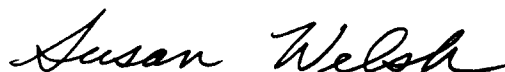
The institution of the U.S. Presidency, one of the things that makes our constitutional republic unique on the planet, is now mortally imperilled by the fact that its current occupant is insane! Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr., in his strategic document published in this issue, analyzes the psychopathology behind George W. “43” Bush’s drive for pre-emptive war against Iraq—a war which is universally abhorred around the world, even by a substantial chunk of the British oligarchy.

LaRouche comes, he says, as a kind of “guardian angel” brought in to succor that imperilled Presidency. “I come, as did Dickens’ Old Marley to Scrooge: the unwanted but familiar apparition, to tell the President what he needs to be told, the tough truth, for his own good, and for the good of the nation, too.”

Will Bush listen? If he does not, the nation and the world cannot allow themselves to be destroyed on account of the President’s insane “doll house” play, in the face of an onrushing economic catastrophe that he, with much of his generation, refuses to face. LaRouche calls upon the United Nations Security Council to cease debating the lunatic formulations submitted to it by the U.S. government, in the form of a “resolution” concerning Iraq; instead, the Security Council should say plainly that the President and Vice President of the United States are—hopefully temporarily—insane, and no discussion can be held on this basis. (See *National*.)

While the current situation is frightening, there is no reason for pessimism. We document resistance from all around the world, including the eloquent and courageous words of West Virginia Senator Robert Byrd, invoking the warnings of the Roman historian Titus Livius, against “blind and improvident” leaders, who act in haste and spill the blood of their people. From the extensive coverage of LaRouche’s words in the Arabic press; to the opposition to an Iraq war in Israel; to the call in Italy for a new global financial architecture, in the direction of LaRouche’s New Bretton Woods proposal—everywhere, there are signs of sanity coming to the fore.

It is the crisis itself which has called forth—finally—the recognition that a change is necessary. LaRouche’s document takes up the most profound basis for such a change: actual thinking, on the part, not only of Presidents, but of the citizens who elect them.



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LaRouche Called It: ‘Hellish’ September for Global Economy

by John Hoefle

The month of September was a wake-up call for all those citizens and policy-makers who have been merely watching, rather than joining, the LaRouche movement. September was, indeed, the “hellish” month for the global economy that Lyndon LaRouche said it would be, and the prospects for October are even more ominous, as the global economic system continues to disintegrate. LaRouche was right, and all those who talked of rebounds and recoveries were wrong. Again.

“The market is disintegrating. This has been going on at an accelerating rate over the past two months,” 2004 Presidential pre-candidate LaRouche said on the weekly LaRouche Show webcast Aug. 24. “September is going to be a horror-show, on the international financial markets. It’s going to be a horror-show for bankruptcies throughout the United States. We’re looking at mass layoffs, with no return from them in sight, no recovery in sight.”

“September is going to be a hellish month,” LaRouche reiterated on Aug. 31, in his keynote speech to a conference of supporters in Northern Virginia. “We’re not in a simple depression, we’re in something much more serious. We’re in what is called a general breakdown crisis.”

‘This Is a Crash’

September delivered LaRouche’s forecast, with plunging markets which made the third quarter (July through September) the worst quarter for U.S. stock markets since the fourth quarter of 1987—a quarter which included the October 1987 market crash. *EIR* estimates, based on an extrapolation of Federal Reserve figures, that the value of U.S. corporate equities fell some \$2.3 trillion during the third quarter alone, of a total loss of around \$9 trillion since the market began falling in 2000. That is equivalent to 90% of the \$10.4 trillion U.S. GDP; the markets have wiped out nearly a

year’s value of U.S. goods produced, services rendered, and statistics puffed.

“This is a crash,” was the public evaluation of Deutsche Bank chief economist Norbert Walter on the last day of September. Thomas McManus, chief strategist of Bank of America Securities, said “This is the worst we’ve seen in years. But you can always go lower. The only thing that will stop you is zero.” As the U.S. Federal Fiscal Year 2002 ended as well, Sept. 30, with a budget deficit of at least \$160 billion, one analyst was quoted in the *Washington Post* with the wry “This is a tombstone, not a milestone.”

The Dow Jones Industrial Average closed the quarter at 7,592, its first trip below 7,600 since the August 1998, near-meltdown of the global financial system. The Dow is now down 35% from its high of 11,722 in January 2000, and that slide is accelerating; the Dow fell 18% in the third quarter, and 12% in September alone, and that’s for what is perhaps the most heavily manipulated stock market index on the planet. The other major U.S. indices are in even worse shape, with the Wilshire 5000 and the S&P 500 both off 47% from their peaks and the Nasdaq Composite off 77%. The Nasdaq led the group with a 20% decline in the third quarter and an 11% decline in September, while the S&P 500 fell 18% and 11%, respectively, and the Wilshire 17% and 10%. This, in a quarter in which the so-called experts had predicted we would be well into the mythical recovery.

Other major world stock markets plunged similarly. In Germany, the Deutsche Bourse said it would phase out the “New Economy” Nemax-50 Neue Markt, which hit an all-time low on almost every trading day in September and has lost 97% of its value since its March 2000 peak. The Frankfurt Xetra DAX is not doing all that much better, down 65% from its peak after declines of 36% in the third quarter and 25% in

“horrible” September. The Paris CAC 40 is down 59% from peak, having dropped 28% in the third quarter and 17% in September; while the London FTSE 100 is off 46% from its peak, with plunges of 20% in the third quarter and 12% in September. Even the Japanese Nikkei 225, which has fallen 55% from its 2000 high, fell 11% in the third quarter and seems poised to drop below 9,000; the Nikkei’s all-time high was 38,917 on the last day of 1989.

This relentless drop in global stock markets will continue, as corporate profits drop and institutions and individuals are forced to liquidate their portfolios in order to try to preserve their capital. The Plunge Protection Team might be able to manipulate the occasional bump in the market—like the Dow’s 346-point gain on Oct. 1—in order to try to head off a full-fledged panic, but they do so at the danger of blowing out the gold market and the derivatives banks. Lately, the Plunge Team seems to be reduced to producing minor upticks in otherwise plunging markets, similar to what occurred Sept. 27. On that Friday, with the Dow down 301 points just moments before closing, one or more buyers stepped in to cut the loss to 296 points, allowing the Dow to close at the psychologically less scary level of 7,701. Presumably, closes such as 7,001, 6,001, and 5,001 are in the planning stages.

Financial Blowout

Worldwide, well over \$10 trillion in stock market values have been wiped out over the past two years, and those losses are still percolating through global balance sheets; as values continue to vaporize, the effects will grow, laying waste to corporate and individual balance sheets.

The effects can be seen in the quarter-by-quarter drops in the reported profits of the big banks, where layoffs and other forms of downsizing have become the order of the day. Morgan Stanley, for example, reported Sept. 19 that its year-over-year profit for the third quarter was down 13%, its eighth consecutive quarter of lower profits; similarly, J.P. Morgan Chase warned that its third-quarter results would be much worse than its second quarter. Still, these banks continue to report profits, as the derivatives giants continue to count hundreds of billions of dollars of worthless assets as if they still had value.

In addition to mountains of overvalued assets and uncollectable debts, these new “financial services” giants are also seeing their business evaporate, particularly on the investment banking side, where the once-lucrative initial public offering (IPO) and mergers and acquisitions (M&A) businesses have nearly ground to a halt. IPOs were all the rage during the Internet boom, generating billions in fees for the investment banks and trillions in losses for the suckers who bought the stocks. Only nine IPOs were launched in the third quarter of 2002, the lowest number since the first quarter of 1980, according to Thomson Financial. Even worse, 90% of the value of those IPOs came in one deal, Tyco International’s spinoff of CIT, a result of Tyco’s own financial and legal

problems, which include the indictment of former CEO Dennis Kozlowski.

The merger boom has also dried up; most of the deals in recent years were paid for by the stock of the buyer, a deal only the most desperate will accept these days. The value of mergers worldwide fell 37% in the third quarter compared to the third quarter of 2001, with \$284 billion in deals reported; U.S. deals fell 42% to \$144 billion. As with the Tyco deal, many of the transactions that do happen, occur because the seller is desperate for cash or to unload debt it can’t pay.

Overall, the manic boom of recent years has given way to funeral gloom, as the focus shifts from making money to protecting it, and cannibalization, prosecution, and scapegoating become the order of the day. The bubble is collapsing, and the insiders know it, although that hasn’t stopped them from trying to lure the suckers back into the market with their phony rebound talk. Nobody ever got rich throwing money down a rathole.

Physical Economy

While an enormous effort is being made behind the scenes to hold the Humpty Dumpty financial sector together, the real economy continues to collapse. Exemplary is the state of the U.S. transportation grid, where the West Coast ports are closed to freight due to a lockout against dockworkers, the already woefully inadequate national Amtrak passenger rail service is facing severe cuts, and the U.S. airline industry is largely bankrupt.

At a time when rebuilding the transportation grid is a crucial aspect of economic recovery, the House Appropriations Committee is attempting to gut Amtrak’s budget. If passed, the bill would force Amtrak to shut down major interstate train routes, all but ending passenger rail service to Arkansas, Kansas, Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona.

The workforce is also taking a beating, as indicated by the high level of corporate layoff announcements. There were 269,090 layoffs announced in the third quarter, pushing the nine-month total to just over 1 million, according to Challenger, Gray & Christmas. That’s an annualized pace of 1.35 million—below the 9/11-spiked record 1.96 million registered in 2001, but double the 613,000 layoffs in 2000 and the 675,000 in 1999. The running average of new claims for unemployment during September was well over 400,000 per week, a level which is a marker for contraction of the U.S. economy.

LaRouche or Bust

The country is quickly going to Hell in a handbasket, while Congress tries to cut the infrastructure budget, Sir Alan Greenspan defends the derivatives disease, and the Bush Administration pushes for war. Washington has no solution, but Lyndon LaRouche does. Either we flea-dip the speculators and begin implementing LaRouche’s recovery plan, or the horrors of September will soon seem like the good old days.

Brazil Is Going to Default, No Matter Who Wins the Elections

by Gretchen Small

Admittedly, competition for “Greatest Threat to the System” was fierce at the annual International Monetary Fund/World Bank meetings Sept. 27-29, what with the state of the Japanese banking system, the United States’ current account deficit, and the great mortgage debt bubble. Still, the looming default on Brazil’s \$500 billion worth of foreign obligations was among the hottest of the topics dominating the nervous discussions among the bankers, speculators, government officials, and hangers-on who gathered in Washington, D.C. for that event.

Just this past Aug. 7, the IMF had announced its largest single bail-out package for any country, ever: a \$30 billion loan agreement for Brazil, \$24 billion of which would be disbursed in 2003. The package, at least \$10 billion larger than expectations, was designed to “calm the markets,” and keep Brazil’s debt solvent through the transition to the new administration which takes office on Jan. 1, 2003. Public pledges of support for the conditionalities attached to the IMF bailout were then extracted from the leading Presidential candidates, including from Luiz Inácio “Lula” da Silva, whose possible victory has been widely trumpeted as the cause of Brazil’s financial troubles. (Lula and his Workers’ Party [PT], a leading force in Teddy Goldsmith’s “anti-globalization” World Social Forum, have spent most of this campaign promising to play ball with “the markets,” and cutting deals with foreign and domestic bankers.)

Seven weeks later, Brazil is blowing out again, and the feared “D” word—*default*—again dominates discussions of Brazil. Financiers are demanding that more money be pumped in—lots more—so that they can in turn suck it out of Brazil in the form of repayments and/or capital flight.

\$63 Billion Bailout Enough?

Thirty billion dollars doesn’t give Brazil much of a cushion, Britain’s Fitch rating agency analyst Roger Scher told one of the conferences which followed the IMF/World Bank meetings. For Brazil to avoid default, the IMF may have to come up with as much as *\$63 billion* in 2003, he calculated. Governments can’t say no, either, Inter-American Dialogue President Peter Hakim threatened. “Brazil is one of those countries that could knock everyone’s cart off balance. The IMF can’t just sit back and say, ‘We’ve done the best we can do.’”

Not even \$63 billion, however, will keep Brazil from defaulting—and the financiers know it. Brazil’s debt is unpayable, no matter who is elected as the next President this October. Whoever it is, will face a crisis the likes of which none of the candidates has given any indication they are prepared for. The way things are shaping up globally, Brazil could be forced to default—even before the new President takes office in January—when, as happened to Argentina in 2001, they simply do not have the reserves left to service the debt.

The message delivered by the financiers during the IMF meetings was straightforward: We’re getting out of Brazil, and we want public monies, either governments or international financial institutions, to cover our exit.

The only question remaining is a political one. Will Brazilians allow the creditors and speculators to strip the country until it begins to break down, as happened to Argentina, before a default is proclaimed? Or, will Brazil impose exchange controls, declare a debt moratorium, and call for other nations to join it in forming a New Bretton Woods—while they still have something left upon which to rebuild? Either way, the debt will not be paid.

U.S. Presidential candidate Lyndon LaRouche warned during his June 9-15 visit to Brazil, that the entire world financial system could blow out during the two to three months to come, if governments did not put it through bankruptcy reorganization. What is happening in Argentina was “a *warning*,” of what faced every nation, including Brazil, he told Brazilians.

The crisis in Brazil was then just beginning to hit. By the end of July, as LaRouche had warned, Brazil stood at the brink of an Argentine-style meltdown. Capital flight drove Brazil’s currency, the real, down by 18% in July, to a record low of 3.46 to the dollar; and its country-risk soared to nearly 24% over the U.S. Treasury bond rate. Top captains of American companies operating in Brazil met with Treasury Secretary Paul O’Neill when he visited Brazil on Aug. 5, and told him that an economic collapse of Brazil would “hammer U.S. banks, U.S. corporate profits, and U.S. stocks.” Two days later, O’Neill, who only days earlier had derided IMF bailouts for filling corrupt officials’ Swiss bank accounts, was singing the praises of the IMF’s \$30 billion bailout.

LaRouche dismissed the \$30 billion as a bluff by a Washington which had no idea what to do. The last thing to do,



Lyndon LaRouche warned Brazil, during a visit there in June 2002, that the crisis in Argentina was a warning of what Brazil itself would face within two to three months.

he said, is to throw another “wall of money” at a gigantic speculative bubble, thus worsening the hyperinflationary explosion to come. The only way to stop the national, and perhaps even greater international chaos that would follow a blow-out of a debt the size of Brazil’s, is to “freeze everything, . . . freeze the unpayable debt,” he said. “Then you have to go to a fixed exchange rate, which you defend with exchange controls and capital controls. . . . With that in place, you then activate domestic credit mechanisms to keep the nation’s vital real economy alive.”

The Longer It Goes. . .

LaRouche was right. The IMF package barely got Brazil through August. September was a re-run of the July crisis, only worse. Brazil now heads into October in a much worse situation than July: its debt is larger, of shorter maturity, and more of it is tied to the dollar; it has fewer foreign exchange reserves, a further looted domestic economy, and a far-weaker currency (around 3.7 reals to the dollar on Oct. 3, after wild plunges, fluctuations, and government support operations).

Every measure taken by the Central Bank to maintain the pretense that the debt is still “performing,” has worsened the problem. Brazil’s bonds were selling for less than 50¢ on the dollar by late September, with usurious yields in the 25% range. The Central Bank’s “solution” has been pitiable: to sell short-term paper, of only months’ duration, in exchange for bonds coming due between 2004 and 2006, because the bondholders are otherwise simply dumping them on the cut-rate market for dollars.

To entice capital to keep buying Brazilian domestic debt, the Central Bank has been selling bonds indexed to the dollar

(in which the government absorbs the effect of any devaluation), or bonds with floating interest rates (which guarantees the maximum rate of usury available for the bondholder). Eighty percent of Brazil’s domestic public debt is now either tied to the dollar, or carries floating interest rates. With the country’s benchmark interest rate set at 18% for months, the cost of servicing the debt is phenomenal.

The dollar-indexed debt, however, is even more insane. This is the precisely the same “Tesobono” mechanism which blew out the Mexican peso in late 1994; (and a similar indexing finished off the Argentine peso by last year). Mexico’s Tesobonos totalled some \$30 billion, when they blew out. The Brazilian domestic debt is now at over 1.1 trillion reals, equal to about \$300 billion at today’s exchange rate, and the going estimate is that 45% of it is now held in dollar-indexed bonds—up from 40% just last July.

Brazil’s public dollar-linked *domestic* debt, thus, is at some \$135 billion—four and a half times larger than Mexico’s Tesobono bubble. These are de facto foreign obligations, although official figures don’t report them as such.

It is this mechanism which has built in a hyperinflationary rate of growth of Brazil’s debt, and made it arithmetically unpayable. As the real devalues—it has lost almost 40% of its value in 2002—the value of the *dollar*-indexed debt increases proportionally, automatically, without Brazil doing a thing, or receiving a penny! The total public debt grew, for example, in July by 9.8%, because of this. According to Bloomberg wire service’s calculations, for every 1 centavo drop in the real, Brazil’s debt increases by 3.5 billion reals—nearly \$1 billion at today’s exchange rate.

The Ever-Present Argentine Mirror

The financiers are already banking on a Brazilian default. George Soros and Citigroup Vice Chairman Stanley Fischer were among the heavyweights who said so publicly, during the round of IMF-associated meetings. The issue really being discussed, was—as Templeton Asset Management’s Mark Mobius put it in a Sept. 24 interview with Bloomberg wire service—“There is going to be a default. The only question now is: Can it be done in a controlled manner?”

The answer is: only LaRouche’s way. Capital is fleeing generally out of “emerging markets” (as the nations of the developing and former Comecon nations are now called). A World Bank economist reported during the IMF confab, that the bank projects international private capital flows to Ibero-America will be 64% less in 2002 than the year before—i.e., only \$25 billion or so will enter Ibero-America. The bank

calculates that private foreign capital going into the “emerging markets” overall, is running 22% less than last year.

The concern of the officials meeting in Washington was not Brazil, or Turkey, or any of the other debtors, but how to ensure top financiers get their money out, before the entire asset class of “sovereign emerging market debt” disappears. This will happen if Brazil defaults, Merrill Lynch analyst Tulio Vera reminded a Washington seminar. Thus, the various competing proposals—each more psychotic than the next—placed on the table at the IMF meetings by the U.S. Treasury and the IMF, for how to streamline bankruptcy procedures to maximize centralized control over the collapse. None of these proposals will work, but they do serve as an admission that bankruptcies are the order of the day.

In Brazil’s case, the game had been, until July, to keep rolling the debt over, as it comes due. But, as the government and corporations found in September, “the market” is no longer willing to buy Brazilian paper. That means, they either pay them off, or default. Several large Brazilian corporations did default on payments due in September, “rescheduling” them with their creditors. The government had to pay off 57% of the dollar-indexed loans which came due, and could not get investors even to renew \$8 billion in currency-hedge contracts which came due, because “investors” preferred to hold dollars.

Shutting Down Economic Activity

As more comes due, where will the money come from to pay the debt off? Reserves are finite . . . and diminishing. The Central Bank spent some \$700 million in three days at the end of the month, to keep the real from dropping to 4 to the dollar. The government, like Argentina before it, has already gutted expenditures, in order to free up tax revenues for debt payments—simply not disbursing at least \$10 billion worth of planned government programs in 2002. Brazil’s participation in the International Space Station was cancelled, as were key river-dredging projects, a plan to create a national network of health clinics, needed national highway repairs, and on and on. Even basic yearly service for Army draftees was cancelled.

As uneasy Brazilians watching Argentina are constantly reminded, gutting the physical economy of the nation to pay an unpayable, usurious debt, is not a viable path to solvency, but rather leads to a Dark Age, to starvation, and death. Brazil, while still maintaining high-technology economic capabilities, has far greater portions of its population already living in abject poverty than Argentina had, before the spectacular *physical* implosion of the latter’s economy over 2000-2002.

Today, thousands of desperate Argentine workers are seizing bankrupt companies to try to keep them operating—even if that means working for only 7¢ an hour, a hot meal, and a place to sleep—because their only other choice is to steal, to join the 40,000 people scavenging off garbage dumps, or to starve to death.

U.S. Credit Market Debt Grows by Record Amount

by Richard Freeman

American indebtedness exploded in the second quarter of 2002, taking the U.S. debt bubble to unprecedented, and unsustainable, heights. The leading sectors increasing their debt load were the Federal government, households, and financial businesses. Throughout the economy, this debt is papering over existing debt, feeding the housing bubble, and letting households and productive non-financial businesses survive. Lyndon LaRouche has warned that this process—led by Federal Reserve Board chairman Sir Alan Greenspan—is creating the basis for a powerful Weimar-style hyperinflationary explosion to shatter the world financial system.

U.S. total indebtedness combines three sectors: 1) business debt (the combined debt of non-financial and financial businesses); 2) household debt (combined household mortgage, credit card, and installment debt); and 3) Federal, state, and local government debt.

The Federal Reserve Board of Governors, which does most of the reporting of U.S. indebtedness, only reports debt on a “credit market basis,” which represents nine-tenths of all debt. “Credit market debt” is that debt which can be purchased and sold freely on the credit markets. However, there is also “non-credit market debt.” The U.S. government issues both credit market and non-credit market debt; the latter consists of special U.S. Treasury securities, which cannot be bought on the open market, and which are bought by U.S. government trust funds, principally the Social Security Trust Fund.

Table 1 zeroes in on U.S. credit market debt, and its major components. The table shows that total U.S. credit market debt increased from \$29.234 trillion to \$29.846 trillion from the first to the second quarter, a rise of \$612 billion. But the Federal Reserve Board of Governors annualizes the quarterly data; that is, were the second quarter trajectory to continue for a full year, that second quarter increase rate would swell total U.S. credit market indebtedness by \$2.448 trillion. *This would constitute the largest annual increase in U.S. credit market debt in history.*

There are three major components which drove overall credit market indebtedness higher. During the second quarter, U.S. Federal government borrowing increased by more than \$112 billion—when annualized, it comes to a gigantic \$451 billion increase. **Table 2** shows that the Federal government borrowed 11 times more during the second quarter 2002, than

TABLE 1

U.S. Credit Market Debt Outstanding, by Leading Sector

(\$ Trillions)

Date	Total Credit Market Debt(a)	Federal Credit Market Debt(a)	Non-Financial Business	Financial Business	Household
1997	20.711	3.805	4.762	5.458	5.557
1998	22.831	3.752	5.322	6.545	6.012
1999	25.019	3.681	5.946	7.630	6.510
2000	26.725	3.385	6.533	8.457	7.070
2001	28.781	3.380	6.934	9.405	7.680
2002					
1Q	29.234	3.390	6.967	9.623	7.856
2Q	29.846	3.502	7.017	9.852	8.033

(a): does not include more than \$2.5 trillion in U.S. Treasury bonds, which the Treasury has issued and which are now held by the Social Security Trust Fund.

Source: U.S. Federal Reserve Board of Governors, "Flow of Funds Accounts"; *EIR*.

TABLE 2

Change in U.S. Credit Market Debt

(\$ Trillions)

Date	Total Credit Market Debt(a)	Federal Credit Market Debt(a)	Non-Financial Business	Financial Business	Household
1998	2.130	-0.053	0.560	1.087	0.455
1999	2.188	-0.071	0.589	1.084	0.498
2000	1.706	-0.296	0.588	0.815	0.541
2001	2.056	-0.006	0.400	0.950	0.610
2002(b)					
1Q	1.812	0.040	0.132	0.875	0.703
2Q	2.448	0.451	0.201	0.916	0.706

(a): does not include more than \$2.5 trillion in U.S. Treasury bonds, which the Treasury has issued and which are now held by the Social Security Trust Fund.

(b): first and second quarter data stated on an annualized basis.

Sources: U.S. Federal Reserve Board of Governors, "Flow of Funds Accounts"; *EIR*.

during the first. The majority of this borrowing stemmed from the huge Federal tax revenue collapse—due to the collapsing economy—which the government had to cover by borrowing.

Second, financial businesses borrowed at an annualized rate of \$916 billion during the second quarter. The category of financial business includes banks and insurance companies, but also Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac, the two giant agencies which dominate the secondary market in housing mortgages. More than half of the financial business sector's borrowing was done by bonds issued by Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac, meaning that funds were being sucked in to finance the American housing bubble.

And third, households increased their indebtedness at an annualized rate of \$706 billion. Of that increase, \$598 billion—85% of the total—was households' increase of their mortgage debt.

Thus, the U.S. increased its debt borrowings largely to cover the shortfall in tax revenues and to feed the dangerous housing bubble. Individuals and households also borrowed merely to survive.

There is one last element to consider: At the end of the second quarter, total U.S. credit market debt reached \$29.846 trillion. At the same time, U.S. government *non-credit market* U.S. Treasury debt rose to \$2.662 trillion. Total U.S. debt consists of both elements, so it surged to a staggering \$32.508 trillion.

EIR's July 5 issue documented ("Rollover of U.S. Debt Will Yield Weimar Hyperinflation"), that the debt service burden (annual payment of interest and that portion of principal which is due) on total U.S. debt is greater than \$7 trillion—the equivalent of nearly three-quarters of the Gross National Product. The debt service sucks dry households, businesses, and governments. Were Greenspan to rapidly increase monetary reserves to facilitate the financing of this debt, this would create a Weimar-style hyperinflationary explosion. But were the Fed—fearing hyperinflation—not to print considerably more money, this debt burden will further contract the physical economy, the basis of human existence, making service on this debt impossible. By either path, the insupportable burden destroys the financial system.

Wall Street to Fox: 'Time To Play Dirty'

by Rubén Cota Meza

While the utopian faction inside the Bush Administration is orchestrating a drive for war in the Middle East, global financial centers are increasing pressure on Mexican President Vicente Fox to decide, once and for all, to “play dirty” against the unions and sections of the PRI opposition party that are blocking the surrender of Mexico’s energy resources—so necessary to the strategy of a single imperial superpower.

The main target, at the moment, is the union of Petroleos de México (Pemex) oil workers, whose leaders have been accused of corruption, as well as those leaders in the Mexican Senate and House who are today threatened with being stripped of their posts, and then dragged before the courts.

The most visible pressures are coming from the *Financial Times*, the London-based mouthpiece of the international financial oligarchy, and from the U.S. State Department. In the shadows, operating from the Los Pinos Presidential residence, one finds Dick Morris, that slimy bag of dirty tricks deployed out of the offices of Wall Street lawyers and the New York financial mafia, who passes himself off as Fox’s political “strategic adviser.”

Operation ‘Dirty Hands’

In a Sept. 23 article signed by Sara Silver and Richard Lapper, the *Financial Times* describes Fox as “proud of his successes” in bringing about a peaceful political transition, after seizing the Presidency from the PRI (which ruled the country for decades); of his economic team, which has brought inflation and interest rates to historically low levels; and of “shielding” Mexico from the storms that are whipping South America. However, complains the *Times*, Fox has proven “incapable or unwilling to engage in the kind of dirty politics required” to impose privatization of the energy sector, a drastic “tax reform,” the dismantling of the unions and the PRI, and so forth. Fox appears determined to bring about the privatization of the electricity sector and to face down the powerful Pemex union, admits the *Times*, “which could be the defining issue for his government.” However, “the big question is whether Mr. Fox will prove himself equally successful in the harder, dirtier, and potentially treasonous terrain, that is the future of Mexican party politics.”

This is not the first time that the bankers’ have scolded Fox for not pushing through the “reform” program for which he was installed in power. Last January, the *Wall Street Jour-*

nal complained that, with his campaign promises, Fox “personified the new Mexico,” but “the old Mexico is still not in any danger.” Showing its impatience over Fox’s failures on energy privatization and tax reform, the *Journal* demanded that Fox “spend some of his political capital.”

To make sure that Fox’s hand won’t tremble, the oligarchy has placed one of its leading dirty tricks operatives inside the first circles of the Mexican Presidency, “Dirty Dick” Morris.

Salvador García Soto, director of the newspaper *La Crónica de Hoy*, wrote on July 28 that “every 15 days,” Dick Morris arrives at Los Pinos to give classes to a select group of Fox’s closest collaborators, for the purpose of plotting strategy for the 2003 elections. García Soto credits Morris for the Fox government’s “strategy of polarization”—confrontation with the PRI and dredging up the errors and corruption of past regimes—and with the idea that, “with a lot of Fox and a little PAN,” the current regime could take the majority of the Chamber of Deputies in 2003. The current Congress, with important nationalist minorities from the PRI and PRD, has proven a significant obstacle to Wall Street’s plans.

The PRI and the oil workers union, in late September, capitulated to Morris’ strategy by abandoning their strike plans, rather than be portrayed as villains who would have held the nation hostage to preserve their privileges. The PAN and PRD will nonetheless strip the oil workers’ leaders of their parliamentary immunity as Congressmen, and send them to jail for corruption, but not before a lengthy trial designed to serve as electoral campaign propaganda against the PRI.

Order for ‘Dirty War’ Comes Down

The oil worker leaders today are paying for their own betrayal of union leader Joaquín “La Quina” Hernández Galicia, who was jailed in 1988 by then-President Carlos Salinas de Gortari, precisely for blocking plans to privatize the country’s energy sectors. Just as the Ibero-American Solidarity Movement warned in the 2000 elections, Fox is “the terminal phase of Salinismo.”

The order to proceed with a “dirty war,” designed to overturn national resistance to the surrender of the nation’s energy resources, came directly from the Bush Administration in Washington, in the form of “support” for President Fox’s war against corruption. On Sept. 25, State Department spokesman Richard Boucher “surprisingly” announced that the Bush government “places itself firmly behind the key objectives of the Fox government.” Boucher cynically adds, “We don’t take a political position” vis-à-vis the oil workers strike, but “we take a strong position” on corruption, and “approve the steps the Mexican government has adopted against it.”

With Bush’s big stick in hand, Fox and his “advisers”—headed by “Dirty Dick” Morris—will proceed to dismantle union resistance to privatization of not just the oil sector, but all the other sectors of the economy demanded by the financial elites. Next in the crosshairs are the union of the Mexican Institute of Social Security and the Mexican Union of Electrical Workers.

Bush Demand for Shock Smashes Tokyo Market

by Kathy Wolfe

On top of the Wall Street bubble crash decimating world markets, Tokyo stocks were further pushed to a 19-year low of 8,879 on Oct. 4, after Prime Minister Junichiro Koizumi fired the head of the bank regulatory Financial Services Agency (FSA) and gave IMF shock therapist Heizo Takenaka the double portfolio of FSA head and chief economic advisor. The Harvard-trained Takenaka set up an emergency bank task force run by Takeshi Kimura, Tokyo branch chief of Wall Street's cost cutting accountants KPMG. Kimura threatened to force immediate write off of \$375 billion (Y45 trillion) in non-performing loans (NPLs) at Japan's major banks, without any offsetting new credits for economic development.

"Such a hard-line approach to bad loan disposal would drive many companies out of business and cause a big jump in unemployment," Tokyo's Nikkei news reported. "Indebted companies will be forced into failure, and banks will feel the pain of huge losses. . . . Speculation that large banks may be nationalized is spreading. . . . Anxiety is high among borrowers in construction, real estate and retailing, where many firms are having trouble repaying debts. . . . The steel and auto industries" will also suffer.

U.S.-Made Trigger for Global Meltdown?

Japanese press widely report that "creation of the task force comes after external pressure by the Bush Administration," as Nikkei put it. President Bush personally demanded Koizumi take these steps at a UN Sept. 12 meeting, Yomiuri News said. "Takenaka was strongly urged by R. Glenn Hubbard, chairman of the U.S. Council of Economic Advisers, to tackle the bad-loan problem," Nikkei adds. The IMF annual meeting Sept. 29 also issued a communiqué strongly demanding that Japan "risk having some struggling corporate borrowers collapse."

The U.S. Central Intelligence Agency meanwhile will hold an emergency meeting on Japan's economic crisis, Nikkei reported from Washington Oct. 3, "to analyze the impact on the U.S. and the world if the economic situation worsens further. . . . The Bush administration has grown nervous about risks facing the U.S. and the world economy that might hamper any planned military action against Iraq." The CIA would not confirm the report.

Koizumi, in an Oct. 4 statement, said "We must do what we must do," regardless of the pain to the economy. "Using tax money to fund public works projects to stimulate the economy is outdated," he said, referring to calls within the govern-

ment coalition for new budget spending to offset Takenaka's IMF mass-layoffs plan. In a public relations stunt, Koizumi instead visited the Tokyo Stock Exchange Oct. 4 for the first time in office, trying to buoy sentiment. But "traders were unenthusiastic," Nikkei reports, and it took government pension fund buying to drag the index back over 9,000 to close the week at 9,027. Over \$1.3 trillion has been lost in the Nikkei index meltdown under Koizumi.

Two Opposed Policies

There is more, however, to this apparently grim picture than meets the eye. Koizumi's actions are particularly bizarre coming on the heels of the Bank of Japan (BOJ) emergency announcement Sept. 18. that the central bank would defend Japan's industrial base (see *EIR* Oct. 3). The BOJ announced plans to buy and hold what could be as much as \$144 billion of corporate stocks held by major banks. These stocks of Japan's major industrial concerns such as Toyoto and Fujitsu, must be sold, into a panic market, under U.S.-forced deregulation laws passed by earlier Japanese governments.

It is evident that the BOJ initiative, and the U.S.-ordered shock-therapy policy for which Koizumi just overturned his Cabinet, are in opposition.

Major attacks are coming out against the Bush Administration's international policies—particularly from business leaders—indicating the policy battle is far from over. "Thorough bad-debt cleanup without any anti-deflation policies is like a surgical operation without anesthesia," Yasushi Okada of the Japan Business Federation "Keidanren" said Oct. 4. Keidanren chairman Hiroshi Okuda called for more comprehensive emergency measures for industrial revitalization, charging Koizumi's program would simply trigger a crash.

Makoto Utsumi, one of Sakakibara's predecessors as Vice Minister for International Finance, wrote an op-ed in the *Yomiuri News* Oct. 3, indicating that not a Japan crash, but a dollar crash, could still result from miscalculations around war with Iraq. In his op-ed, entitled "Dollar, Yen, Euro in 'Reverse Beauty Pageant' ", Utsumi writes that the three major currency areas are in a race to see which one will be dumped by investors the fastest. This is in part because the countries concerned want to cheapen their own currencies to stimulate exports, he writes, but it is also in part because the economies concerned are simply becoming weaker and weaker—led by the United States.

"Market participants are focusing on the negative factors affecting the dollar," he writes, because they are "looking at a recovery that results in neither business profits nor any upturn in the labor market. They are also watching other weak points in the economy, such as the huge current account deficit, which equals more than 4 percent of the U.S. gross domestic product, and the declining influx to the United States of capital from Europe, which thus far has financed the current account imbalance." Utsumi noted reports that Iran and other OPEC countries are "considering adopting the euro instead of the dollar for crude oil export transactions."

Italy's Vote for New Monetary System Can Start Coalition To Stop the Collapse

A report on the historic Italian Chamber of Deputies vote of Sept. 25, from Helga Zepp-LaRouche's appearance on "The LaRouche Show" Internet radio broadcast on Sept. 28.

Helga Zepp-LaRouche: Another extremely important development happened in Italy this week. The Italian Parliament took a majority vote, on a resolution on the question of the New Bretton Woods—to have a new financial architecture. This is the result of long, long years of our work. As a matter of fact, the LaRouche movement is active in Italy since almost 30 years, and we have many, many political friends in the Church, in the different political parties, in the industries, in various associations, and so forth. And, as you know, Lyndon LaRouche has been in Italy many times, invited by chambers of commerce, and similar institutions. And, in Italy, you have more people who study Lyn's ideas seriously, who read everything they can get ahold of, and who understand that Lyn is one of the outstanding thinkers of our present time, and who love him for that.

So, what happened, is that, already a couple of years ago, we had several parliamentarians introducing a New Bretton Woods resolution. And as the crisis is becoming worse, and people actually see this system is going down, everything is in a meltdown: Argentina—Argentina is very important for Italy, because many Italians, in the last century, emigrated to Argentina. And now, many of these people, in the second, third, fourth generation, come back to Italy, because they can no longer live in Argentina, because everything is collapsing; the country is sinking into chaos; hundreds of thousands of people are living off garbage; the banks have frozen savings accounts; and the whole country is really going down the drain.

Now, for Italy—which has lots of trade and other relations with Argentina, and many family connections, and so forth—it's like the horrible sign on the wall, [of] what could be the fate of the whole world, including Italy! So therefore, a big part of this resolution in the Parliament, was really to take certain emergency measures to defend Argentina.

News of Italy Vote Spreading

Lyn had proposed, already a year or so ago, when the Argentina crisis exploded—he had proposed a six-point program, how to defend the Argentine people against the usurious banks and the IMF. So, a lot of that went into this resolution. And then, it expanded into the whole need to have a New Bretton Woods system, a new financial architecture.

And one of the Deputies who was a sponsor of the resolution, Deputy [Giovanni] Bianchi, whom we have known for many years, said to the Parliament when he was motivating the adoption of this resolution, that they should listen to the prophetic words of "Mr. LaRouche," who was absolutely correct in predicting the collapse of the speculative bubble, and who had proposed a New Bretton Woods; and that they "could not leave him to be the only voice," for such a New Bretton Woods. And then, there was a vote, and it was passed by a majority.

Now this is very, very important; because Italy, as you know, is the fifth-largest economy in the world, and it is the first country of the G-7 states to go with Lyn's proposals explicitly. Now, this is very big. And we have now, a policy of the whole international organization: We're spreading the news about the Italian development. We have it out among all the parliaments. We have many contacts in many countries, in parliaments, who already signed previous appeals for a New Bretton Woods, and our aim is to replicate this before it is too late.

Every day, the markets are going down: You have new horror-shows, new fraud investigations, new stock market



The hall of the Italian Chamber of Deputies, where the watershed vote, demanding a new international financial system, took place on Sept. 25. The Italian call is particularly directed toward nations of Ibero-America.

meltdowns. Just yesterday, they announced that they will close down the Nemax in Germany—the bourse for the New Market; they just closed it down, because it collapsed to a ridiculous 300 points or so. And, people know there is only one alternative, and that is, the New Bretton Woods proposal by Lyn.

So, I think this is very optimistic news, especially because, in another area of the Eurasian Land-Bridge, namely, in the Southeast Asia and East Asia, our ideas are being put on the map, too. You know that, when Bush declared North Korea to be part of the “axis of evil,” this has sent shock waves through the countries of East Asia. And in the recent period, there was a coordinated effort by Kim Dae-jung, the President of South Korea, who made agreements with Kim Jong-il, the Chairman of North Korea, that they would go with the “Sunshine Policy” to try to move the two Koreas toward unification, to build the missing railway link in the Demilitarized Zone between South and North Korea. And then, to make sure that North Korea is not being singled out.

Moves by Eurasian Powers

This is very much the concern of Russia. President Putin went to Pyongyang, and offered Russian help in the construction and modernization of the rail through North Korea, so that, you can soon travel all the way from Pusan in South Korea, to North Korea, to China, to Russia, to Europe. And at the same time, a delegation went from Rome—of industrialists—to Pyongyang, and they announced that there is now a consortium of French, Italian, German industrialists, who not only want to help with the modernization of the rail in North Korea, but who want to build another line, all the way from Korea, through Eurasia, to Trieste in Italy.

So there is a tremendous motion. And this is also supported now, by Koizumi from Japan, which is a complete shift in the Japanese-Korean relations. And all of these leaders totally, totally agree, that the Eurasian Land-Bridge and the New Silk Road is the way to keep peace, and to have a war-avoidance policy.

So, what I’m trying to say, is that, while the meltdown is going on; while the war danger is escalating; there are motions of very important forces around the world, who go in the direction of Lyn’s policies: the New Bretton Woods and the Eurasian Land-Bridge. So, I’m actually very optimistic, because people understand that the alternative to war, is building the peace; building peace for economic development; and having a peace policy, as a counter to this Clash of Civilizations.

Latin America Now Moving

Caller: You had mentioned that, with this breakthrough, this flank breaking through in Italy, with the introduction of this New Bretton Woods program, that we’re immediately pushing to have a similar type of resolution introduced in as many as 12 different nations. And we’re working on that



Rail corridor construction opens the two Koreas’ long-forbidden border. Gates are open at the DMZ after 50 years—to allow the construction of new rail lines up the whole peninsula, the Eastern end of the “New Iron Silk Road” across Eurasia. This is a major objective of LaRouche’s New Bretton Woods monetary reform.

immediately. What’s going on with that in Europe and other parts of the world? I know now we have youth organizations, in places like the Philippines, and we even have some young people now in places like Nigeria. You have student groups on campuses and things like that. Are there any recent developments on that?

Zepp-LaRouche: What we have been doing in the last two days, is to get the resolution from Italy translated into all languages, and we are circulating it together with the call for a New Bretton Woods, which has an important tradition, because I had issued in the past six years, two calls: One was an appeal to President Clinton; and when it became clear, that Clinton was, unfortunately, neutralized, because of the Lewinsky affair, [we appealed for] an Ad Hoc Committee for parliamentarians to just form themselves, to make such an emergency conference. These calls were signed by more than 500 parliamentarians from 40 countries, and even an even larger number of leaders from various civil organizations, and trade unionists, and industrialists and so forth. So, we are recontacting many of these. Some of them are not parliamentarians any more; therefore we have other, new ones. So, right now, we are in the process of really, in-depth, spreading this proposal.

The point is, that a similar development is coming from Latin America, where recently there was a very successful conference in Guadalajara, commemorating the 20th anniversary of [then-President José] López Portillo going with Lyn’s proposals in 1982. On Sept. 1, 1982, President López Portillo had started to implement Lyn’s program for the Latin American-wide infrastructure integration—which at that point was called *Operation Juárez*. And, he introduced exchange controls; nationalized the banks; he gave out development credits for very concrete projects.

And at that time, we could have gotten the world on a

completely different track. But, at that time, Argentina and Brazil did not act in solidarity with Mexico. And Britain then launched the Malvinas War, which threw Argentina far, far into the crisis. And now, people can see that the lack of solidarity in going to with LaRouche's proposals, [as] implemented by López Portillo, is the reason why now, not only Argentina is collapsing, but Brazil and the whole the Latin American continent is being "Argentinized."

So, out of this Guadalajara conference, where you had participation from Argentina, from Brazil, came the idea that we need a new, global economic forum. You only have two such forums: One is the famous (or infamous) Davos Forum, in which all the key monetarists meet once a year; and then you have the oligarchical, counter-controlled forum of Pôrto Alegre, in which the so-called "anti-globalization" forces are organized—but it's actually controlled by the very same forces as the Davos Forum.

So, the world is in an urgent need to have a real economic forum, which discusses physical economy.

If World Is for Peace, and U.S. for War. . .

I think it would be one big task, also, for the United States, to find people. So people should take these three documents together: the Italian resolution [see *EIR*, Oct. 4], the call for a New Bretton Woods [available at www.schillerinstitute.org], and the Guadalajara call to establish an economic forum [see *EIR*, Sept. 20]—and try to find people, also inside the United States, who realize that the whole American model of economy is out; not only the New Economy, but the mega-bankruptcies, the collapse of the stock market, and so forth. And find reasonable, intelligent, moral economists in the United States; state legislators, if possible, even Congressmen, to join. Because there is no reason why we should not be able to find people inside the United States, who become part of this world motion.

Because the alternative for the United States, obviously is to go back to the policies of John Quincy Adams and the community of principle; because, what could be better for the United States than to cooperate with the Eurasia, with Africa, with Latin America? I mean, these are potentially gigantic markets for American exports.

So, I think what you want, is to look for economists in the tradition of Alexander Hamilton; of the Careys, father and son—the advisers of Lincoln; in the tradition of Franklin D. Roosevelt; and organize them together. Because the problem is, if the whole world is for peace, and the United States is going for war, I'm afraid the world will go to war.

So, the key thing is, to break things up; find voices of reason; and, I'm absolutely certain, that within a couple of days, you will see the first signers of this call. We have, already, six—the first signers, who initiated the call. But the idea is to create the momentum, an avalanche of people who say, "We don't want to go down the drain of economic depression and war, but we want to put an alternative on the table."

Breakthrough in Italy

Five-Year Fight for A New Bretton Woods

The Italian Parliament's unanimous vote on Sept. 25 for a resolution seeking a new global "financial architecture," in view of the "crisis of the whole financial system," was a breakthrough achieved by more than five years of organizing—in Italy, and internationally—by the LaRouche movement.

The fight began on Jan. 4, 1997, with the first major, public announcement of Lyndon H. LaRouche Jr.'s New Bretton Woods policy. LaRouche addressed a forum of the FDR-PAC in Washington, D.C. laying out a policy orientation for the second Clinton Administration, centering around two proposals: that the U.S. President convene an international conference to establish a "new Bretton Woods system," to put the world economy through bankruptcy proceedings and to reorganize it for productive development; and that the United States join in global projects of benefit to all mankind, with a special focus on the Eurasian Land-Bridge program.

The challenge was immediately taken up in Italy, where Sen. Publio Fiori, leader of the opposition party National Alliance (Alleanza Nazionale, AN) and former Transport Minister, on Feb. 13, 1997, introduced a parliamentary question to the government, asking whether, in view of the ongoing disintegration of the international monetary and financial system, Italy should undertake emergency measures, such as a New Bretton Woods conference and a tax on derivatives speculation.

The following chronology traces some of the LaRouche movement's key interventions, and the steps taken by elected representatives in Italy, that brought about the historic result that now must be replicated in other countries.

Feb. 15, 1997: LaRouche delivers keynote address to a conference of the Schiller Institute and International Caucus of Labor Committees in Reston, Virginia, titled "Toward a New Bretton Woods Conference." He calls for the audience to forge the preconditions to enable President Clinton to convene, with other heads of state of leading nations, a New Bretton Woods conference to create a new, stable, global monetary system to replace the bankrupt International Monetary Fund system.

Feb. 15-17, 1997: An "Urgent Appeal to President Clinton To Convoke a New Bretton Woods Conference" is initiated by the founder of the Schiller Institute, Helga Zepp-LaRouche, and Ukrainian economist Natalia Vitrenko, member of the Supreme Rada (Parliament) of Ukraine. In subse-

quent months, the text is circulated worldwide for endorsement by public figures.

April 10, 1997: Lyndon and Helga LaRouche are the keynote speakers at a conference organized in Rome by *EIR* and LaRouche's Italian co-thinkers, the Civil Rights-Solidarity Movement. LaRouche's proposal for a New Bretton Woods is supported by Senator Fiori, as well as by representatives of Italy's state-sector industries.

April 2, 1998: Lyndon and Helga LaRouche address a meeting in Rome on the New Bretton Woods. The briefing is attended by Members of Parliament (both the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate), economists, journalists, and diplomats.

April 7, 1998: Italian Prime Minister Romano Prodi says, in answer to a question from *EIR*, "I personally believe that we must move toward a new Bretton Woods."

March 11, 1999: Helga Zepp-LaRouche addresses a Rome conference, sponsored by *EIR* and the Civil Rights-Solidarity Movement, on the need for Italy to join the "Survivors' Club" and work to establish a New Bretton Woods and to build the Eurasian Land-Bridge.

Feb. 9, 2000: Italian Deputies Michele Rallo (AN) and Alberto Simeone (AN) ask the Italian government to comment on the necessity of a New Bretton Woods.

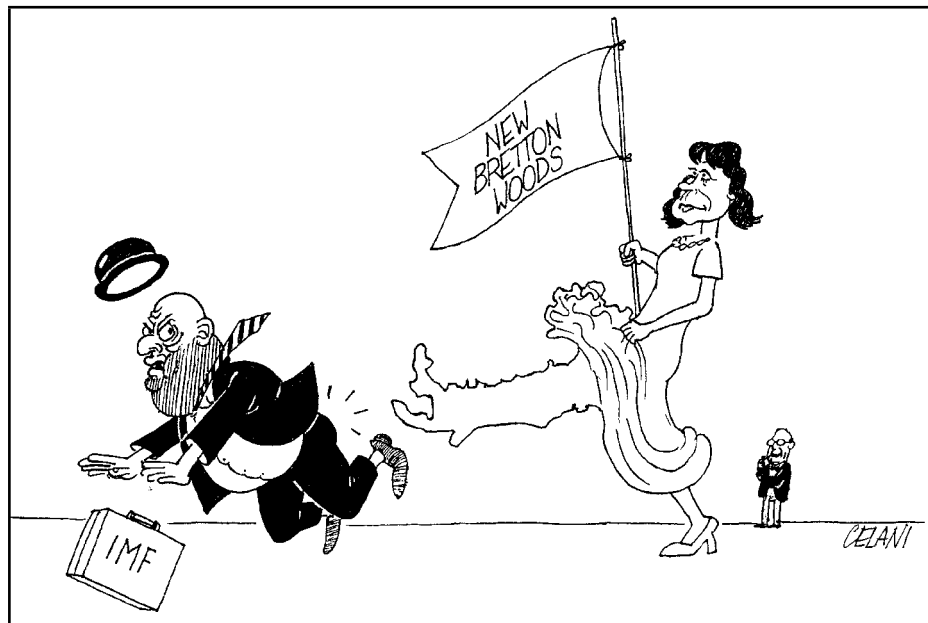
Feb. 16, 2000: Italian Sen. Riccardo Pedrizzi and other 22 Senators from the opposition parties of the "Polo della Libertà" coalition, introduce a first motion to the Senate, calling for a New Bretton Woods. Similar resolutions are presented later to the City Councils of Milan and Rome, and to the Regional Council of the Lombardy region.

Feb. 16, 2000: Italian Member of the European Parliament, Cristiana Muscardini (AN), presents a parliamentary inquiry on the New Bretton Woods, from the European Parliament to the European Commission.

March 7, 2000: Four Italian Members of the European Parliament in Strasbourg introduce a resolution calling for a New Bretton Woods conference, "with the purpose of creating a new international monetary system, capable of gradually eliminating the mechanisms which led to the 'speculative bubble.'"

April 7, 2000: A call for an Ad Hoc Committee for a New Bretton Woods is issued, and circulated worldwide for endorsement. The statement includes the text of the European Parliament resolution, with the following introduction:

"The governments of the G-7 nations have repeatedly



demonstrated their unwillingness and inability to prevent the threatened collapse of the global financial system, through a prompt, and thorough reorganization of the system. This renders it urgently necessary that all those who recognize the devastating consequences of a systemic financial crisis, raise their voices.

"We, the signators, refer to Lyndon LaRouche, as the economist, worldwide, who has analyzed the causes of the systemic crisis in greatest depth, and over the longest time, and who, at the same time, has elaborated a comprehensive package of measures to be taken to overcome it: the anti-crisis program for a New Bretton Woods."

Over the coming year, the statement is signed by former President José López Portillo of Mexico, former President João Baptista Figueiredo of Brazil, over 500 parliamentarians from over 40 countries, and several hundred civil rights leaders, trade unionists, industrialists, and representatives of social organizations.

July 23, 2000: Lyndon LaRouche speaks on the New Bretton Woods in the Cenacolo Room of the Italian Chamber of Deputies in Rome. The invitation was extended by Hon. Giovanni Bianchi (Partito Popolare Italiano) who has been the promoter of a legal decree, later approved unanimously by both Chambers of the Parliament, for a debt moratorium for the developing countries.

Oct. 7-9, 2000: Lyndon and Helga LaRouche visit Ascoli Piceno, Italy, for public and private meetings.

Oct. 12, 2000: Lyndon LaRouche addresses an informal hearing of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Italian Parliament (Chamber of Deputies) in Rome, on the subject of "the reform of the Bretton Woods system, the present oil crisis, and the roots of inflation."

Oct. 19, 2000: Italian Sen. Riccardo Pedrizzi and other 24 Senators of several parties, both of the opposition and of the government coalition, present a second motion to the Senate, calling for a New Bretton Woods. The next day, the same motion is presented to the Interparliamentarian Group for the Jubilee 2000, the main organizer of the Assembly of the Members of the Parliaments of the World, held in Rome on Nov. 4-5.

Nov. 4, 2000: The Italian Catholic daily *Avvenire* publishes an article, titled “25 Senators of the Opposition Say: We Need a New Bretton Woods.”

Feb. 26, 2002: Nine Italian Senators introduce a motion calling for a New Bretton Woods conference, citing the crisis in Argentina in particular: “The monetarist policy of the IMF toward the so-called developing countries such as Argentina has been directly responsible for the worsening of the situation in those countries, to the point of bankruptcy, forcing the payment of high interest rates and cuts in spending and productive investment which have seriously affected the domestic output of the real economy of those nations.” The Senators aim to get 50 signers for the motion, and to get the same motion introduced into the lower house, the Chamber of Deputies.

July 2, 2002: Sen. Riccardo Pedrizzi, president of the Senate Finance Committee and member of the government coalition party National Alliance (AN), issues a statement calling for a New Bretton Woods conference. Facing a “global crisis,” he says there is only one answer: “To organize at the international level the necessary forces for a reform of the global monetary and financial system, a New Bretton Woods, determined by the governments that can, through continental great projects of economic development, relaunch the world productive economy, and renew dialogue, peaceful cooperation, and employment.”

By now, more than 100 members of both chambers of Parliament have signed the resolution first presented by Senator Pedrizzi on Oct. 19, 2000.

July 3-5, 2002: Lyndon LaRouche visits Italy, speaking at three events promoted by the Italy-Russia Chamber of Commerce, the Chamber of Commerce of Vicenza, and the Milan-based Association for the Development of Banking and the Stock Market Studies.

Sept. 25, 2002: Italian Chamber of Deputies votes demanding a new international monetary system.

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Italy ‘Domino Effect’: Who’s Next for NBW?

A source in the City of London told *EIR* on Sept. 30 that the most likely immediate impact of the Italian Parliamentary resolution calling for “a new financial architecture” will be in Brazil. “In Brazil, more than in any other significant country I am aware of, influential people are raising the question, whether the system really works,” he said. With the failure of the International Monetary Fund’s \$36 billion bailout package for Brazil (see article in this issue), and the deepening of the financial crisis globally, the stage is set for a new breakout toward Lyndon LaRouche’s New Bretton Woods.

LaRouche visited São Paulo, Brazil in June 2002, where he was awarded honorary citizenship in the city, and where he addressed numerous audiences on the need for a new world financial and monetary system. One of his hosts, Dr. Enés Carneiro, former Presidential candidate of the Party for the Rebuilding of National Order (PRONA), is a prominent organizer for the call for an Ad Hoc Committee for a New Bretton Woods, a call which was also signed by former Brazilian President João Baptista Figueiredo.

Elsewhere in Ibero-America, a “Declaration of the Sovereign Nation-State: March To a New Bretton Woods” was issued on Aug. 22-23 by the conference in Guadalajara, Mexico, titled “Mexico-Brazil-Argentina: The Hour of Integration; March to a New Bretton Woods,” and sponsored by the Ibero-American Solidarity Movement (MSIA). The meeting was attended by nearly 300 continental activists. Former Mexican President José López Portillo, who endorsed the call for a New Bretton Woods in 1998, sent written remarks to the conference. And in Colombia, a chapter of the Ad Hoc Committee for a New Bretton Woods was formed on Aug. 17, 2000, at a conference convoked by former Labor Minister Jorge Carrillo.

Milestones in the U.S. Fight

During the 2000 Presidential campaign in the United States, Lyndon LaRouche’s Committee for a New Bretton Woods, his Presidential campaign committee, made the fight for a New Bretton Woods a national issue—despite the heavy-handed illegal delegate-stealing by Al Gore to shut LaRouche out of the Democratic Party’s primaries and nominating convention. The LaRouche movement’s work over more than five years has created the potential for a breakout now.

During 2000-2001, resolutions calling for a New Bretton Woods were introduced into the state legislatures of Alabama, Kentucky, Maryland, Michigan, Mississippi, Pennsylvania, Virginia, as well as the National Conference of

State Legislatures.

Alabama: The State House of Representatives passed House Joint Resolution 422 on May 4, 2000, "Calling for a 'New Bretton Woods' Conference for International Monetary System Stability." Sponsored by State Rep. Thomas Jackson (D), the resolution described the positive contributions of the 1944 Bretton Woods mechanisms; the explosion of a global financial crisis since 1997; the malfunctioning of the international monetary and financial institutions, and proclaimed: "*Be it resolved by the Legislature of Alabama, both Houses thereof concurring, that we call for the convocation of a new conference, similar to the one at Bretton Woods,*" with the goals of "creating a new international monetary system to gradually eliminate the mechanisms which have led to the 'speculative bubble,' " establishing new credit lines to foster growth of the real economy, and "defining infrastructure projects of continental dimensions."

Kentucky: State Rep. Perry Clark (D) on Feb. 16, 2001, introduced House Concurrent Resolution 84, along similar lines. The resolution also noted that "American economist Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr. has consistently warned of this crisis, and there is significant international support for a solution based on Mr. LaRouche's 'New Bretton Woods' economic policy."

Maryland: In January 2001, House Joint Resolution 5 was introduced by Democrat Clarence Davis of Baltimore. The first reading of the resolution took place in the Economics Matters Committee Jan. 29, and at a hearing in committee on Feb. 22, testimony was heard from Davis himself, from LaRouche associate Lawrence Freeman, and from Dave Brode of COPE and the AFL-CIO.

Pennsylvania: State Rep. Harold James (D-Phila.), a leading member of the National Black Caucus of State Legislators, introduced a resolution to his state legislature in March 2001. Explaining his forthcoming action at a town meeting in Baltimore, James said: "I believe that that standard of truth and honor also means that we should frankly acknowledge that Lyndon LaRouche was right about the economy, and that everyone who talked about the great 'prosperity,' and 'economic boom,' including some of us, were wrong. Accordingly, I will be introducing a resolution in the Pennsylvania House of Representatives, 'Calling for a New Bretton Woods Conference for International Monetary System Stability and Development of the Real Economy.'

"I believe that this resolution is urgent, not only for the sake of our own people, who are suffering from rapidly declining economic conditions, but for the sake of people around the world, many of whom, such as those living on the continent of Africa, are victims of genocide, often with the active complicity of our own State Department, the British Foreign Office, and others."

Virginia: Delegate William P. Robinson (D) introduced House Joint Resolution No. 856 for a New Bretton Woods on Feb. 3, 2001, citing the "significant international support" for the New Bretton Woods.

States' High-Speed Rail Plans Ignore Amtrak

by EIR Staff

While Congress—looking at a \$200 billion war on Iraq—is cutting the nation's spending on its Amtrak passenger railroad system to \$700 million, the two largest states have introduced plans for their own high-speed rail networks. Rather than fight to save and expand Amtrak on the Federal level, as part of an infrastructure reconstruction solution to the economic collapse, officials in California and Texas are pursuing local high-speed rail plans which are important, but whose funding mechanisms make them unlikely to be built at all in an economic depression.

Lyndon LaRouche, in his "November emergency program" of infrastructure rebuilding—the alternative to President Bush's indifference and incompetence in the face of economic collapse—emphasized that the national Amtrak rail system, for passengers and freight, must be expanded with new high-speed rail corridors, and magnetic-levitation transport brought in as soon as possible.

Officials in California in particular, certainly know that LaRouche was 100% right in warning that energy deregulation would be a disaster, there and nationally. On the rail crisis, he is opposed nationally by the same Heritage Foundation-Mont Pelerin Society "free-enterprise" freaks who insisted on electricity and gas deregulation. Neo-conservative guru Paul Weyrich has taken over a so-called "Amtrak Reform Council," and along with war-monger Sen. John McCain (R-Ariz.), is demanding that Amtrak be sold off. A Wall Street-Heritage Foundation coalition, joined by the *Wall Street Journal*, is vehemently calling for the break-up of Amtrak, America's only national intercity passenger rail system, and its replacement by private investor-state rail partnerships. Weyrich, in addition, insists and that only "light rail"—i.e., modernized trolleys—be developed.

An Amtrak-killer funding bill was marked up on Sept. 26 by the House Appropriations Committee, under circumstances where fiscal year 2003 began under "continuing resolutions" and "continuing impasse," with no Federal budget passed due to the depression-collapse of revenues. The Republican bill would give \$760 million in Federal funding to Amtrak, leaving the passenger system \$500 million short of the \$1.2 billion-plus Amtrak requested just to keep "stable."

This level of funding—an 8% cut even from last year, when Amtrak nearly shut down entirely—could lead to the loss of all long-distance passenger corridors now operating. In particular, six routes would go: the Three Rivers, from Chicago to New York; the Pennsylvanian, from Chicago to

Philadelphia; the Kentucky Cardinal, from Chicago to Louisville; the Southwest Chief, from Chicago to Los Angeles; the Texas Eagle, from Chicago to San Antonio; and the Sunset Limited, from Los Angeles to Orlando, Florida. This would all but end Amtrak service in five states: Arizona, New Mexico, Kansas, Arkansas, and Texas—when Fort Worth had just opened a new downtown intermodal transport center through which Amtrak north-south trains, among others, now operate. San Francisco’s KCRA television reported that California could lose its “long-distance lines, that pass through Sacramento on their way to Chicago, Seattle, and Los Angeles.”

California’s Plan

LaRouche warned, in releasing his emergency infrastructure plan on Labor Day, that to allow this breakdown of Amtrak while the major airlines are also going belly-up, will break up the nation itself, as it would no longer be a viable economic unit. In this threatening situation, the initiatives of California and Texas, while having great technological/economic merit, start at the bottom to fix an economic system broken at the top.

On Sept. 19, California Governor Gray Davis (D) signed into law legislation that contains provisions to build a high-speed rail network in California (see **Figure 1**), using very advanced technologies which, in meshing together the state’s population centers, would halve passenger travel time. At the same time, the legislation Governor Davis signed embodies a potentially fatal funding proposal that would undermine the high-speed system.

The legislation would create a 703-mile rail network, extending from San Francisco and Sacramento in the north, through Los Angeles, to San Diego in the south. It would, at first, start running an express service of 380 miles, from San Francisco to Los Angeles, and then would add on other cities. The bill, which passed by 4:1 majorities in both houses of California’s legislature, would place on the November 2004 ballot, a referendum on a \$9.95 billion bond issue. This would finance the state’s portion of the capital construction costs of the 16-year project, whose projected total cost is \$25 billion.

The plan calls for private investors to provide the balance of funding. The Federal government would be allowed to come up with some money for the plan, but is apparently to be kept out of any significant directing function in this project.

FIGURE 1
California High-Speed Rail Authority



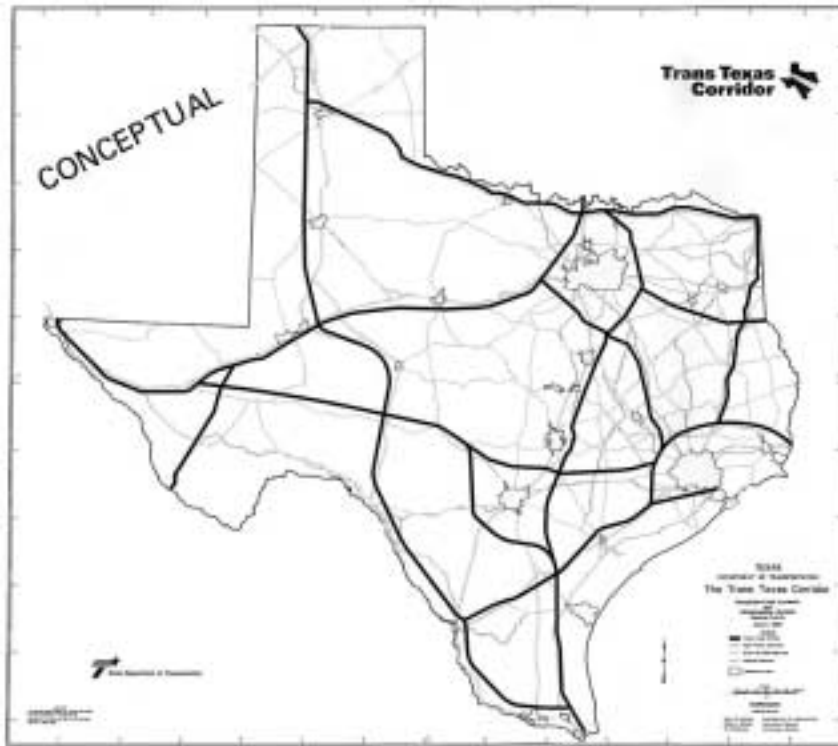
There is a mantra being spread across the country, pushed by such Wall Street-run neo-conservative institutions as the Heritage Foundation, that the Federal government should not be involved in infrastructure projects. Instead, Heritage envisages setting up state-private investor partnerships, in which private investors can depend on a fat bottom line, and the state concentrates only on infrastructure projects within its own borders.

LaRouche counters that the national rail grid is a Federal government priority, and must be built as a national, integrated system, with a top-down vision, to produce the greatest rate of technological productivity for the economy. He has called for a revival of President Franklin Roosevelt’s Reconstruction Finance Corporation, to provide the directed Hamiltonian credit to make a national grid a reality—including the creation of a revolutionary maglev system.

It is not apparent to what degree the California High-Speed Rail Authority (CHSRA), which wrote the plan, and State Senator Jim Costra, who sponsored the legislation, have been swayed by the Wall Street-Heritage Foundation combine, but the CHSRA plan goes to great lengths to

FIGURE 2

“Trans Texas” Rail Plan



stress that “rather than seeking to realize primarily social and political objectives that require substantial public subsidies to construct and operate,” this plan emphasizes “returning substantial financial, economic, and environmental benefits.”

High-Speed System

However, were the funding proposal to be corrected, the plan would represent a very positive technological thrust. Not coincidentally, its prime contractor is Parsons, Brinckerhoff construction company, the same Parsons Company that in the 1960s designed the bold North American Water and Power Alliance (NAWAPA) to bring water from Alaska to many of the lower 48 states and Mexico.

The present plan would build a high-speed train system, in which trains could travel at speeds of 150-200 miles per hour, for most of its extent. This would require building separate, dedicated high-speed rail tracks that would not be shared with heavier freight trains; an overhead electric catenary (suspension wire) system which feeds power to the high-speed trainset; an advanced electric-power locomotive/power unit, replacing diesel power; and well-developed suspension systems and braking systems (the latter of which are capable of dissipating a very large amount of energy).

The plan looks positively toward the Japanese Shinkansen

“bullet” train system. “Today the Shinkansen network totals over 1,150 miles connecting Japan’s major metropolitan areas and carries over 300 million passengers every year. While operating hundreds of high-speed trains each day, the Japanese have a perfect safety record and near perfect on-time performance with an average deviation from schedule of only 24 seconds.”

The California plan states that there has not been a single passenger fatality on any high-speed train system built on a dedicated track, in any part of the world.

Once the system is built, the 380-mile trip from San Francisco to Los Angeles could be accomplished in 2.5 hours, roughly half its current time by train.

The plan’s experts assert that the construction of the entire network will create 300,000 construction jobs, and, by building many of the parts of the system from trainsets to tracks in-state, it will create many more productive jobs beyond that.

The ‘Trans Texas Corridor’

In Texas, Gov. Rick Perry (R) unveiled his state transportation plan back on Jan. 28, featuring the “Trans Texas Corridor.” It calls for some 4,000 route miles of rail and highway to be built, based on state funding authority. **Figure 2** is the “conceptual” sketch from the Texas Department of Transportation. Perry speaks in terms of \$175 billion in public and private money, over 50 years.

As described in his press release, “The corridors will consist of six highway vehicle lanes—three in each direction—and six rail lines—three in each direction. One rail line will be dedicated to high-speed commuter rail, one to high-speed freight rail, and one dedicated to short-haul regional rail, which could serve as the backbone of a local commuter rail system serving all Texans.” The rail is to be built at the same time as the roads, and from the start, there are to be easements for oil, natural gas, electric and telecommunications lines, and even water lines and lift stations.

Funding? The Trans Texas outlines four funding mechanisms, and authorizes the Department of Transportation to make public/private partnerships. To begin with, “Toll Equity” is intended as a “jump start” to construction, by attracting seed money with the promise of toll revenue for payback. In addition, the “Texas Mobility Fund,” recently enacted, is seen as a framework for the State Transportation Department “to dedicate general revenue funds to bond construction of some projects.”

TRUTH! IN U.S. NATIONAL SECURITY POLICY

A Boldly Modest U.S. Global Mission

by Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.

This riposte to the Bush Administration's September 2002 pre-emptive war doctrine called "National Security Strategy of the United States of America," was released Sept. 27 by Presidential candidate Lyndon LaRouche's political committee, LaRouche in 2004.

A Preliminary Message To the Concerned Citizen

Contrary to that hysterical state of denial which now grips the White House, the present policies of the Presidency are impelling our already bankrupt nation into an Armageddon of avowed perpetual warfare, from which our Constitutional form of republic might never return. In such a circumstance, there are certain well-defined limits, at which point the critic's willingness to employ appropriately rude choices of language to describe such policies, become an obligatory test of that critic's usefulness, candor, and sound judgment.

As ignorance and brutishness are often intertwined, both the uttered present policies of the Bush "43" Administration, and their near-term inevitable consequences, are so awful, that it would be inexcusable not to emphasize the strategic significance of that pathetically banal, brutish prose style in sentimentalities, which permeates that President's current utterance under the title of national security. Serious statesmen around the world must recognize that the pathetic state of mind reflected in that document's literary style, is itself a source of insight into the gruesome folly of its intention.

To speak of both that document's clinically, and strategically significant literary qualities, President George W. "43" Bush's "The National Security Strategy of the United States," would have brought a lingering, deep-red blush of shame to the cheeks of both of two among Sinclair Lewis' epoch-marking characters, "Babbitt"



Special forces, forward bases, and bio-warfare gear do not make up national security. When someone says, “national security,” says LaRouche, find out what’s under the wrapping, the meat of the content of the policy which is supposed to produce real national security.

“and “Elmer Gantry.” Babbitt,” reading Bush’s prose, might have growled, “I think he is mocking me!” Similarly, to recognize the thuggish, “Elmer Gantry”-like literary qualities, and expressed mental state, of the proposed national security document’s style and content, should require no more demonstration than a relaxed reading of the piece itself.

The physical significance of that literary fact, is that “43” permitted such a preposterous piece of rubbish to be uttered as a program for “The National Security of the United States.” Such negligence by him attests to what most governments around today’s world have come to perceive to be, with horror, the ominous moral and intellectual shortfalls in what is, apparently, the President’s present state of mind. Hopefully, if the President were to review more self-consciously those words which had been stuffed into his ears and coaxed from his mouth by bad advisers, and also reassess them with a suitable psychological detachment, he might sense the accuracy of my present assessment of the current year’s spew of White House propaganda. Perhaps, then, he would have already cried out to me, for my help in extricating him from the looming, combined economic and strategic catastrophe he is digging for himself.

Since, our Constitution, wisely, does not allow that sudden dumping of a head of government which parliamentary constitutions promote, how do we keep the U.S. republic on course toward survival and economic recovery, during the slightly longer than two more years, under a President now perceived as defective by most among the world’s leading

circles? We are therefore obliged to focus on the question: How many of the President’s apparent, Faustian shortfalls, have been foisted upon him by the Brueghelesque rag-tag of Chicken-hawks and kindred Mephistophelean advisers gathered around Vice President Cheney? How do we, as the citizen-caretakers of our nation’s future, steer such a President, to adopt that new, successful role of national leadership appropriate for the avalanche of disasters now descending upon not only our nation, but the planet as a whole?

Therefore, before turning your attention to what I define as the actually appropriate, new National Security Strategy of our republic for this place in world history, I preface my present document with a condensed account of the informed, Constitutional approach to steering this President through the coming two years with a relative minimum risk of damage to, and suffering by, both our nation and the world at large.

Therefore, lest our citizens be plunged into despair by the deepening impact of “43’s” continued shortcomings, we should take comfort from the fact, that the office of President of the United States has been previously occupied, from time to time, by a wide range of talents: scoundrels—including thieves or worse, saddening failures of once-promising figures, honest statesmen, heroes such as James Monroe and Franklin Roosevelt, and at least a pair among them such memorably authentic and noble geniuses as John Quincy Adams and Abraham Lincoln. Our nation’s history thus shows, that, too often, our voters have been awesomely careless in the way in which they choose Presidents, even before the major



President Bush, shadowed by Vice President Cheney. The President must free himself from the grip of the awful lies being foisted upon him by Vice President Cheney's and George Shultz's Chickenhawks.

parties' altogether disgusting, Summer 2000 nominating conventions. As long as it appears the job is getting done, the negligent citizen sometimes breathes an irresponsible sigh of relief when a President has quit office, shrugging his shoulders, "We got by; but, I am sort of relieved that he is gone. Let us hope that the next one is no worse." Usually, then, he votes for the next, as foolishly as he did for the last. Nonetheless, all considered, our republic has survived, until now.

Unfortunately, despite that history, it is more than merely possible that, unless we act now, there might never be another President inaugurated under our Constitution, after this one. Given the ominous shortcomings of the incumbent's performance since January 2001, what does the history of our Constitution teach us about the possibility for getting safely through even such an exceptionally terrible time as ours, even under a fellow with "43's" conspicuous flaws?

How We Survived Until Now

Today, if the relevant facts are considered, our republic is gripped by the worst crisis since those of 1776-1789 and 1860-1865. The economic depression which now has the Americas, Europe, Japan, and others in its spin, is not merely worse than the 1929-1933 Crash that Coolidge and Andrew Mellon built; the available margin of idled productive potential for an economic recovery in the U.S. today, is, speaking relatively, vastly less than the potential which Franklin Roosevelt mobilized to bring us to that matchless gain in world power and prosperity which we achieved through the reconstruction

which he led during the 1933-1945 interval. In the course of these prefaced observations, I shall make passing reference to the factual basis for that comparison of the present situation with the crisis of 1929-1933, after I have first summarized the importance of taking up the implications of the atrocious defects in the referenced Presidential document.

The strength of the U.S.A. political system, on which we must now draw once again, could not be adequately understood without examining the role of leadership exerted by the true father of our republic, Benjamin Franklin, the Franklin who was the guiding hand behind the crafting of such Constitutional instruments as the 1776 U.S. Declaration of Independence and the 1789 draft of the U.S. Federal Constitution. This importance of Franklin's leadership was shown quickly by his absence, after his death. It was shown by the individual follies and general disarray among many of Franklin's former followers, such as the later Presidents Thomas Jefferson, James Madison, and John Adams. Each of these latter Presidents, in particular, had become disoriented, even sometimes foolish, under the acutely unfavorable strategic conditions which prevailed from the time of the July 14, 1789 siege of the Bastille, through to that, literally, massed sexual Congress of Vienna, which celebrated the close of the Napoleonic era.

So, from the retirement of Washington on, both the Adams Federalists and Jefferson's party degenerated into political quagmires. Happily, some first-rate, new leaders emerged from about 1812 on, typified by the American Whigs emerging around Franklin's publishing heir Mathew Carey, the



Two obstacles to a peaceful resolution of the U.S. current crisis: the President should take the resignation of Cheney (right), and must force the government of Ariel Sharon (left) not to blackmail the United States into war.

great Speaker of the House Henry Clay, President John Quincy Adams, economist Henry C. Carey, President Abraham Lincoln, and others. Such heroes are typified, more recently, by President Franklin Roosevelt. In this manner, through all our crises, those brought from without, and those spawned from within, our republic has survived, during two centuries in which no constitution of any nation of continental Europe has lasted more than a few generations.

This exemplary resilience of the U.S. Constitutional system, even in face of external enemies and even spates of treasonous corruption from within, has been expressed until now, by a resurgence of the controlling authority of three principles expressed in the Constitution's Preamble: the principle of perfect sovereignty, the overriding authority of the principle of the general welfare, and the obligation to define the general welfare as a continuing commitment to posterity. Under our Constitution, no interpretation of our Constitution, nor any enacted law, should be permitted to stand, if it is inconsistent with those three great principles inherited as wisdom from such precedents as that 1648 Treaty of Westphalia, crafted largely by Pope Urban VIII's and France's Jules Cardinal Mazarin, which has subsequently defined the dividing line between decency and bestiality within and among nations.

This uniqueness of our republic's creation, its role as an historical exception in modern times, is a continuing reflection of the fact, that from the beginning of the Eighteenth Century to its close, the only place around the planet, in which there existed the actually immediate possibility of launching

a true republic, was among the English colonies in North America. The greatest minds of Europe, as typified by the friends of our Benjamin Franklin, entrusted to our founders that most precious heritage of Europe's Greece-rooted Classical science, Classical art, and those historical reflections on the art of statecraft, which became embedded in the formation of our national culture through great intellectual leaders of ours, such as the Winthrops, the Mathers, Logan, and Franklin, of the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries. Under the strong-mindedness of Franklin, the secondary leaders of the American Revolution crafted a form of self-government based not on a catch-basin-full of so-called "basic laws," but on the overreaching authority of a systemically coherent set of interdependent principles, principles expressed, so concisely, as the essence of our Federal Constitution, in its Preamble.

Despite that excellent intention of our Constitution, our republic has suffered from the corrupting affliction of a continuing internal conflict which has persisted, to the present time, since the beginning of the British monarchy's open, 1763 break with the vital interests of the colonies. Since then, our nation has been always divided within, chiefly by a clash between two leading, absolutely irreconcilable political currents.

The first current, from Franklin to Franklin Roosevelt, and beyond, is what former Secretary of State, and Franklin Roosevelt detractor Henry Kissinger denounced, in 1982, as "the American intellectual tradition," which is also my tradition, as expressed by this, my present report.

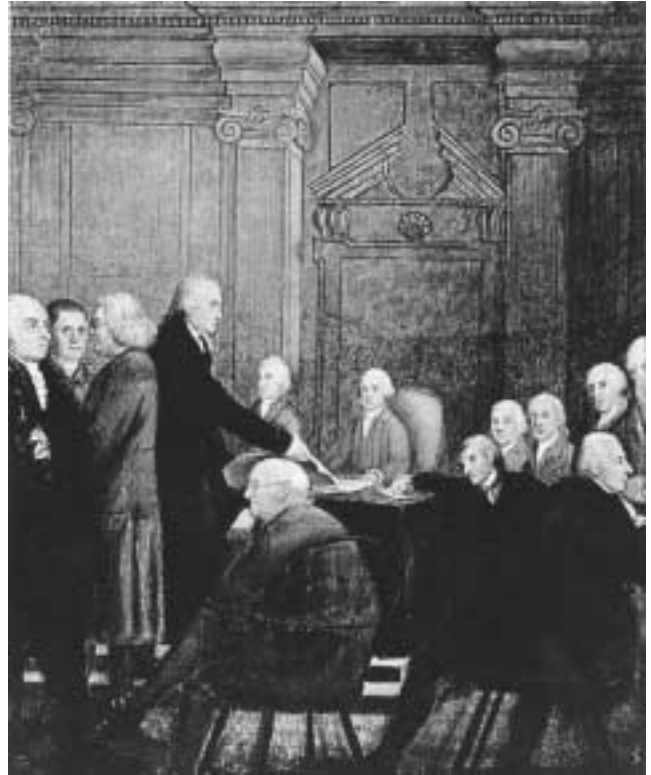
Franklin Roosevelt's and my own opponents, have been



The true father of our republic, Benjamin Franklin, the Franklin who was the guiding hand behind the crafting of such Constitutional instruments as the 1776 U.S. Declaration of Independence and the 1789 draft of the U.S. Federal Constitution.

what was known, since 1763-1789, to the present day, as “The American Tories.” Those Tories are a faction rooted, historically, in chiefly foreign, chiefly Anglo-Dutch, Venetian-style financier interests. These Tories have been expressed as a faction often allied with the traditions of slaveholder interest, and, to the present day, with heritage of the British East India Company’s drug-trafficking interest.

Until now, in every national crisis of an existential severity, such as 1929-1933, the American intellectual tradition, as from Benjamin Franklin to Franklin Roosevelt, has intervened, repeatedly, in a timely way, to save our nation from the brink of self-inflicted ruin. Contrast the cumulative ruin piled up as the legacies of American Tories Theodore Roosevelt, Woodrow Wilson, and Calvin Coolidge, to Franklin Roosevelt’s invoking of the American intellectual tradition to rescue our republic from that accumulated Tory folly of those predecessors. By contrasting Franklin Roosevelt then, to the recklessly disordered state of mind exhibited by most among the principal advisers of the Bush Presidency today, we may recognize the deeply underlying, systemic, American Tory origin, of the present threat to the continued existence of our republic. It is an awful threat, which the promulgation



The Continental Congress votes up the Declaration of Independence, July 4, 1776.

of “43’s” “National Security” document typifies in the extreme.

For today’s crisis, we must recognize that Franklin Roosevelt’s extraordinarily successful Presidency had two leading features. First, that President provided to his recruited associates, an indispensable individual’s quality of personal leadership, a quality akin to that which was otherwise expressed by General of the Armies Douglas MacArthur’s leadership in the Pacific War. Second, the President was able to draw upon a depth of such mission-oriented, supporting leadership for such enterprises as those great projects of the 1930s, which enabled the U.S. to build up the depth of logistical capability which led to a secured victory during the period of the 1939-1945 war.

All relevant known history, including President Franklin Roosevelt’s role, shows, that installing an able leader for a time of crisis, depends upon bringing out the best in personalities he or she selects and assembles as a leadership team. The qualities those personalities bring to their assigned missions, are derived not merely from something which they had previously accomplished, but from the ability of a leader to evoke from his or her team, as Jeanne d’Arc did for France, powers of innovative accomplishment which those followers often appear, later, to have lost, as if they had been “playing way over their heads” during more glorious days.

In later times, we should be grateful to hear those memories of their accomplishment which still lingered on their tongues; but, most among them spoke to us, later, as one who retained only a fading memory of that prompting touch of genius which Roosevelt had exerted to inspire them; like Jefferson, Madison, and President John Adams, after the death of Benjamin Franklin, many veterans of the Roosevelt Presidency had lost track of that spark of leadership which had been supplied to them. This Roosevelt had been a true leader, with the fire of the anti-Tory, American System in his belly. The fire was not only passion; it was a deeply ingrained historical knowledge of and belief in Hamilton's anti-Adam Smith, American System of political-economy. This is the economic policy otherwise named our National System of Political-Economy, in contrast to both British East India Company "capitalism" and European socialism.

That is key for understanding that unifying, special spark of genius which Roosevelt's leading makers and shakers exhibited in their glorious times. It was a spark evoked from within them by a truly exceptional quality of national leader, the like of which we have not seen in high elected U.S. office since. The mission-orientation characteristic of the members of the FDR team, represents for us today, the image of an urgently needed rallying of human resources to play again the role of Roosevelt's team, resources rallied from the remaining vestiges of our American intellectual tradition, today as for the crucial, history-making mission of that time. Where shall we find the indispensable spark to make such recruitable talent perform, once again, such miracles of genius?

That view of the matter provides the key to a possible offsetting of the danger to civilization implied by the personal flaws of today's incumbent President. He must have, first of all, a freshened team, rid of any among the misleading persons now encumbering his judgment, a fresh team on which he must rely to bring his Administration to a truly successful outcome for our republic. Just as FDR relied on a team of both Democrats and Republicans for the post-1936 preparation for and conduct of U.S. action in the 1939-1945 war-time interval, the incumbent President must have an able team rooted in that American intellectual tradition hated by Henry Kissinger. The President must be induced to accept that quality of rearrangement, and must be provided adequate bipartisan support from the Congress for that specific mission.

To provide the leadership needed, to cause such a team to be rallied, some kindly guardian angel, or a reasonable approximation of such a personality, must be brought in to succor the imperilled Presidency. At this instant of writing, I am playing the part of that lurking guardian angel. I come, as did Dickens' Old Marley to Scrooge: the unwanted but familiar apparition, to tell the President what he needs to be told, the tough truth, for his own good, and for the good of the nation, too. With an appropriate team, he might succeed, if someone else supplies the spark which sets the team into creative motion.



Franklin Delano Roosevelt before his first Fireside Chat, March 12, 1933. Roosevelt was a true leader, with the fire of the anti-Tory American System in his belly, "a deeply ingrained historical knowledge of and belief in Hamilton's anti-Adam Smith, American System of political-economy."

Guardian angels are not like tooth-fairies, nor genies popped out of bottles. They do not tell a President what he wishes to hear, nor do they do his bidding by means of magic spells. They tell him what he needs to be told, counsel usually contrary to his strongly held prejudices. Now, therefore, hear me speak, as Old Marley did to Scrooge, of those terrible crises which should scare the President into entertaining a bit of precious wisdom, the wisdom to free himself from the grip of the awful lies being foisted upon him by Vice President Cheney's and George Shultz's nasty flock of Chicken-hawks.

The Strategic Threats Before Us

Scrap that rambling, "Red Queen"-style gobbledygook, which some swindling pranksters, like the tailors from Andersen's tale of "The Emperor's New Suit of Clothes," stitched together as that disgusting recent draft, The National Security Strategy of the United States. This is no time to tolerate such charlatans as those (mostly) draft-dodging hucksters of war have been. We need a policy designed, not for the fools who follow the popular opinion and tastes measured out by today's mass media, but a policy crafted for the guidance of the "forgotten man" of our time, that unusual citizen living on his block, who sees to where he is walking or driving, or investing, and who, similarly, actually thinks before voting. It is upon the "grass-roots" leadership role contributed by such citizens located in the pores of our nation's social and eco-

conomic life, such as true, anti-Wall Street entrepreneurs, that the needed mobilization of the nation can made possible.

We are presently confronted by, chiefly, three crises which, taken together, now threaten the continued existence of the republic.

The first, and most pervasive, near-term threat is internal. This threat to both the sovereignty and the bare existence of our republic, is the interconnection between the ongoing collapse of the present, infinitely crooked, world monetary-financial system, the system of the present IMF and World Bank, and the present, devastating, thirty-odd-year-long, continuing, self-induced, and economically suicidal collapse of the internal physical economy of the U.S.A. itself.

The second general near-term threat to our republic is worldwide. This presents us with the looming prospect of chaos, not only within our nation, but throughout the planet. We are thus confronted by an emerging chaos which, unless stopped, would become the inevitable, early effect of a continued effort to sustain the, presently bankrupt, increasingly globalized, and intrinsically predatory, “free trade” form of world monetary-financial system.

The third general strategic threat to the U.S.A. and planet alike, is the influence of the present, utopians’ trend toward Roman imperial styles in perpetual warfare. This is the trend expressed by that utopian babbling of the present-day followers of the nuclear-terrorist madmen H.G. Wells and Bertrand Russell. This is the same Mephistophelean evil expressed by such followers of the satanic Russell as Vice President Cheney, and Cheney’s unwholesome flock of Chicken-hawks.

Our strategy must pinpoint the origin of all three of those trends, which have culminated, now, in the presently existential crises of our republic’s, and the world’s situation. The approximate point of origin of these present trends is found during the Summer 1944 Democratic nominating convention, when a predominantly pro-Churchill, Anglo-American faction succeeded in replacing Vice President Wallace as the Vice-Presidential candidate for President Franklin Roosevelt’s fourth term, by the nomination of Senator Harry Truman. The outgrowth of that shift of the nomination of Vice President to Truman, cleared the way for introducing what became a radical, post-Roosevelt change in post-World War II military policy, away from our military tradition, as Truman’s Korean War entrapment of General MacArthur attests, a change to what became known, variously, during the first post-war decades as a utopian strategic doctrine, or “military-industrial complex.”

The first step in this shift toward a utopian U.S. strategic policy, away from the traditional strategic policy of France’s Lazare Carnot and Germany’s Gerhard Scharnhorst,¹ came

1. Admittedly, there was a relevant defect included in the refreshed West Point program employed after 1815, typified by the emphasis upon the writings of Jomini. A pronounced influence of Napoleon, Murat, et al., was

immediately after President Roosevelt’s death, by Truman’s scrapping of crucial chunks of the President’s anti-colonialist, post-war foreign policy, and Truman’s support for the British, Dutch, French, and Portuguese empires’ retaining, or even regaining many among their colonies by force of arms, as in Indonesia and Indo-China, for example.

That turn to a pro-imperial policy, under Truman, was complemented by the dropping of two nuclear bombs, needlessly, on the civilian populations of the cities of Nagasaki and Hiroshima. This matched pair of signal actions by the Truman Administration, adopting both pro-colonialist and nuclear-utopian strategies in foreign policy, represented the initial steps of reversal of the post-war policies of President Franklin Roosevelt, and laid the basis for the subsequent virtual takeover of our nation by the utopians’ policy, most notably in the aftermath of the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

The nuclear bombing of Japan was crucial in making that shift to a kind of utopian imperialism which echoed, variously, the common features of the fascism of ancient imperial Rome, of the fascist Emperor Napoleon Bonaparte, and of the imperial, universal-fascism doctrine of the circles of Vice President Cheney and his brood of Chicken-hawks today. Despite the popularized outright lie, that the nuclear bombing of Japan “saved a million American lives,” that bombing occurred in defiance of General MacArthur’s certainty that Japan was already a hopelessly defeated nation, and was done over the explicit objections of General Eisenhower. As one of the notable founders of modern military science, Machiavelli, had warned, in his commentaries on the *Ten Books of Livy*, no sane commander engages fresh war-fighting with an already-defeated, successfully blockaded adversary, such as the Japan of Summer 1945.

There was no World War II motive for that nuclear bombing. The motive was supplied by Bertrand Russell’s influence in pushing the use of nuclear weapons as a utopian mode of “preventive nuclear warfare,” nuclear warfare intended, as Russell and his accomplice H.G. Wells had insisted explicitly, and repeatedly, to terrorize nations into accepting the treasonous act of handing over their sovereignty to the form of world government set forth in H.G. Wells’ 1928 *The Open Conspiracy*. That Wells-Russell imperial policy, is the guiding doctrine behind the utopians George Shultz and Vice President Cheney on Bush Administration strategic policy today.

The mechanics of “Cold War,” and the interrelated role

introduced, in various ways, including some direct ones, into the military and related traditions of the future Confederacy conspiracy. Hence, there was a strong flavor of Napoleonic fascist ideology and methods of practice in the 1848-1861 preparations for the Confederacy’s 1861-1865 insurrection. This pro-fascist influence, as typified by the original formation of the Ku Klux Klan, and its revival by sitting President Woodrow Wilson, typifies the fascist undertow reflected in the current utopian practices of “43’s” Administration. Nonetheless, the mainstream of the U.S. military tradition was strongly influenced from France and Germany, by the work of Carnot and Scharnhorst.

of what became the RAND Corporation in defining the nuclear triad of utopian warfare, through addition of nuclear-armed air-power, set into motion the weeding-out of the U.S. military tradition of exemplars such as MacArthur and Eisenhower. However, it was not until the close of the Eisenhower Presidency, that the utopians were able to fully unleash their lunatic's wet dreams. Thus, the "Bay of Pigs" and 1962 missiles crisis were followed by kindred other developments, as by the 1964-1972 strategic insanity unleashed by the fraudulent Gulf of Tonkin resolution's plunge of the U.S. into the Roman imperial-style, no-win, perpetual war in Indo-China. That war never ended; after approximately eight years of fruitless brutality, the U.S. simply walked away from an uncompleted, ill-conceived project, as from a bad job better left undone.

The origins of all of those institutions which developed this utopian military dogma, are traced from such institutional configurations as: the role of Russell's Unification of the Sciences project; the exemplary part played by such inhuman creatures as Russell devotees Professor Norbert Wiener and John von Neumann; and, such locations as MIT's RLE and RAND Corporation. Wells and Russell personally are not merely the literary ideologues who fathered the military utopian doctrine expressed by Cheney's chickens. The relevant evidence on the public record, is overwhelming. It was the fanatical utopian Russell who actually coordinated, personally, the apparatus which ran the operations, including Henry A. Kissinger's sometime patron John J. McCloy, the operations behind the creation of what President Eisenhower denounced as "the military-industrial complex."

As a compliment to the Wells-Russell-inspired utopians' program of world government through nuclear-weapons terror, his utopian followers moved to uproot and destroy that principled commitment to scientific and technological economic progress whose destruction had been the crucial issue of the British monarchy's 1763-1789 campaign to crush technological progress within both the English colonies and our young republic.

So, from the middle of the 1960s, until the present date, the U.S. has been destroying itself internally by its continuing drift into becoming a "post-industrial society," as Rome of the civil wars and the Caesars rotted out the culture of Italy, in a process of transition, step by step, from a producers', to a consumers' society, during the period following the Second Punic War.²

2. It is to be emphasized, that the usages of terms such as "Kaiser" and "Czar" reflected the *ultramontane* doctrine associated with such referents as the fraudulent "Donation of Constantine." This doctrine, referencing the Roman Empire and the empires of Mesopotamia earlier, is the precedent upon which today's anti-nation-state notions of "free trade," "world government," and "globalization" are premised. Under this ultramontane dogma, which dominated Europe from the Roman Empire until the Fifteenth-Century, Italy-centered Renaissance, the power to create law was limited to an emperor, a title interchangeable with the ancient Roman religious notion of the superior

This trend toward domestic economic collapse of the U.S. role as a producers' society, first became conspicuous in the gutting of the space-oriented science program in the Federal budget of 1966-67. Although some manned Moon landings nonetheless did occur, beginning the close of the 1960s, later, by the end of the 1970s, the U.S. had not only terminated the effort, but had lost much of the technological base on which the success of the first Moon-shot had depended. The gutting of the nation's basic economic infrastructure, a gutting begun under President Nixon, and Nixon's lunatic monetary actions of August 15, 1971, consolidated a trend of decay in the U.S. physical economy, which has continued, at a generally accelerating rate, from that time to the present day.

Meanwhile, parallel utopian efforts had prompted the economic self-cannibalism which was launched within the United Kingdom under the first Harold Wilson government, the true predecessor of the ruinous London governments of Margaret Thatcher and Tony Blair. The floating-exchange-rate monetary system, set into motion by Nixon's August 15, 1971 acceptance of the advice of the utopian trio of Henry A. Kissinger, George Shultz, and Paul Volcker. That is the change in international institutions which, during the past thirty years, has ruined the nations of Central and South America, produced what became genocidal side-effects on sub-Saharan Africa, and dragged Europe and Japan into the same global swamp, where Federal Reserve Chairman Alan Greenspan's bubble-headed monetary-financial insanities as the "New Economy" hoax was spawned, and into more than three decades of generalized physical-economic ruin overall.

Then, just slightly less than two decades after American Tory utopian Henry A. Kissinger's installation as National Security Adviser, came a subsequent, crucial turn, with the collapse of the Warsaw Pact, at the close of the 1980s.

During 1988-1990, two directly opposite U.S. strategic policies were put on the table, my own, and the directly opposite policy which the first Bush Administration adopted in concert with both the silly but nasty British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, and with France's President François Mitterrand. On account of this deep difference between me and such as those leading adversaries of mine, beginning 1986, I, personally, became targetted, repeatedly, for relatively immediate, attempted political, and also biological destruction, and was placed so, as both a declared target for official assassination or imprisonment, on the one side, and a leading, internationally influential policy-crafter, on the other side. So, I stood, then as now, on the stage of all post-1986 world history.

Now, my unique success, in forecasting the presently

authority of a *Pontifex Maximus* over the cults included in a pantheon of legally permitted religions. Thus, world government required the codification of a "world religion," and even monarchs were reduced to the authority of mere administrators, without that authority to define law which was limited to the personality of the emperor. Hence, the effort, as by the U.K.'s Prince Philip, to bring a "world religion" into being as a complementary feature of world government.

tragic outcome of the adoption of my opponents' economic and strategic policies, has put me, once again, near center-stage amid leading U.S. and global breaking developments, now in a larger role than ever before.

LaRouche and Bush, 1988-1990

The most crucial recent turn of events in recent world history began on October 12, 1988, when I delivered a crucial, subsequently historic, Presidential candidate's address, from what was then West Berlin. This address was recorded for a subsequent national U.S. TV broadcast which occurred later that same month. With today's turn in world economy and politics, my purpose in delivering this forecast, first, in Berlin, then, should become readily obvious.

I announced that the crucial issue of U.S. policy under the next U.S. Administration would be the impending collapse of the Warsaw Pact system. I stated then and there, that this would be a development leading toward the reunification of Germany and designation of Berlin as its future capital. In that address, I emphasized the appropriate U.S. policy-orientation for this impending seismic shift in world politics. My proposal, delivered then in my capacity as a Presidential candidate, was that the next President of the U.S.A. must foresee the impending of such a crisis of the Warsaw Pact, as the occasion to offer cooperation in a Eurasia reconstruction program which would be led by a U.S. initiative for a cooperative general revitalization of the obsolescence-wracked civilian economies of Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union.

This program, as I defined it thus in October 1988, should have been quickly successful under the forecast circumstances which erupted slightly more than a year after my Berlin press conference. In retrospect today, this program would have ensured a rapid and enduring long-range economic recovery and growth of the world as a whole. Today's U.S. and European depression-crisis would never have come to be the immediate, devastating threat it is today, had my policies been adopted. Instead of my policies, my opponents succeeded, to a significant degree, in pushing those lunatic utopian schemes demanded by such as the Bush "41" Administration's Cheney, back as early as 1990.

So, Thatcher, Mitterrand, and "41" succeeded in adopting a policy directly opposite to my own, a policy consistent with the influence of the rabid strategic utopians in "43's" own Administration today. That trio's response to the fall of the Berlin Wall, slightly more than a year after my 1988 Berlin conference, has therefore been a principal contributing cause for the accelerated rate of collapse of physical economy of the combined U.S. and European economies since that time.

That typifies the issues underlying the often embittered personal differences arising from the conflict between my policy and theirs, differences amplified by the issue underlying their extraordinary fear of superiority of my intellectual powers over theirs, in matters of economic and related policy-making. This same specific fear of my intellectual powers (I



Press conference in Berlin: The most crucial turn of events in recent world history began on Oct. 12, 1988, when LaRouche delivered a historic Presidential candidate's address on the impending collapse of the Warsaw Pact system, and the Eurasian reconstruction program that must necessarily follow.

command no other kind) had been that expressed by the U.S. utopian faction since 1982-1983 developments around what became known as the SDI.

It was my personal role in the crafting of the SDI, in collaboration with relevant officials of the Reagan Administration, and my personal role in related back-channel discussions with the Soviet government, which pre-qualified me as uniquely suited to the negotiations which should have occurred at the 1989-1990 point of the collapse of the Warsaw Pact system.

My proposal for a system of strategic ballistic-missile defense based on new physical principles, which then-President Reagan adopted for his March 23, 1983, SDI proffer to Moscow, had been previously designed by me as the most effective means of outflanking both the Anglo-American and Soviet utopian factions' Bertrand Russell-led commitment to Mutual and Assured Destruction (MAD). I had forecast, in February 1982, that were President Reagan to make the proffer I recommended, and if the Soviet Union were to reject that proffer, we must expect a probable Soviet economic collapse to occur, approximately five years ahead. The collapse, as I had forecast it, occurred just slightly more than six years later. That forecast had been based on two included considerations. First, my attention to certain characteristic flaws in the Soviet

civilian economy. Second, evidence assembled during my 1977-1982 effort to define a mutual U.S.A.-Soviet escape from the “Kissingerian” trap of Mutual and Assured Destruction.

From Summer 1982 through 1989, the hate-filled utopians, such as the Heritage Foundation, their controlled mass-media, and their corrupt political-party henchmen, mobilized their forces, inside and outside government, against me, and, a bit later, also Dr. Edward Teller. My policy, as expressed by President Reagan’s March 23, 1983 and October 1986 Reykjavik proffer of cooperation to the Soviet government, was, like my early-1986 summary of a forty-year space-program, the long-range strategic planning basis for my October 12, 1988 announcement concerning the impending economic collapse of the Warsaw Pact. For my international influence on account of this nested set of policies, I was openly hated and feared by both the U.S. utopians and Soviet General Secretaries Yuri Andropov and Mikhail Gorbachev, more or less as much as by the U.S. utopians and their political supporters. However, with the collapse of the Warsaw Pact system, my thus-validated credibility for dealing with the Soviet government on the matters posed by the radically transformed global strategic situation was outstanding.

With me put temporarily out of the way, almost immediately following the January 1989 inauguration of Bush “41,” the utopian faction around Shultz and Cheney within the Bush Administration conducted its terrible blunders almost unchallenged. The utopians’ policy, adopted, if only in part, by “41” at that time, was to seize the opportunity presented by the collapse of Soviet power, to establish what was intended to be an “eternal” Roman-imperial-style rule of the entire world by the Anglo-American Tory concert of power. Later, as the utopians grew increasingly insane over the course of the 1990s, the largely “wise-guy-connected” Chicken-hawk brigade of utopians, showed their commitment to establishing an eternal U.S. imperial rule over the planet. These creatures tended, more and more, toward merely tolerating the still unavoidable burdens of partnership with the United Kingdom they had formerly viewed with awe; by their actions, they came to view London as a come-down Sancho Panza trailing after the lunatic, passionately homicidal, American Don Quixote. (Naturally, sane leading Britons are not at all pleased with such paranoid schemes of Vice President Cheney and his Chicken-hawks.)

An intelligent approach to the collapse of the Warsaw Pact system, would have been to integrate the massive potential for net economic growth bottled up within the system into both a reduction in the costs of operation of existing military systems, and a mobilization of new mechanisms of international credit for a coordinated, accelerated rate of increase of produced net physical output, per capita and per square kilometer, globally. We could have emerged from the physical-economic depression already fully under way inside the U.S. during the 1980s, into the greatest rate of increase of real

physical productivity in history, a planet-wide growth.

Instead, under the cover of agreements adopted by Thatcher, Mitterrand, and Bush, we did exactly the opposite. The policy conducted against Europe and the territory of the former Soviet Union since 1990, was to loot and destroy the greatest part of the productive potential existing in 1989-1990, in not only the former Warsaw Pact area, but within Europe as a whole as well. Worse, during the same time-frame, 1989-2002, the policies of the U.S.A., the IMF, and the World Bank, have accelerated the already ongoing, willful destruction of the basic economic infrastructure and physical production capacity of the Americas as a whole.

As a consequence of 1990-2002 U.S.A., IMF, World Bank, and related supranational agreements and practices, we have exhausted the recent dozen years in deliberately causing the relatively greatest collapse of productive potential in our planet’s history.

The outcome of these 1944 patterns of shift in U.S.A. and world policies and practice, has become today the complex of the three cited, leading threats to U.S. national security. If the U.S. soon dies, as it probably would if the present policies of Cheney et al. were allowed to continue, and if anyone survived to erect a tombstone for our poor, fallen nation, the appropriate inscription would be, as for the lost glory of Athens at the close of the foolish Peloponnesian War: “Died of Self-Inflicted Wounds.”

So far, the U.S. major-party nominating conventions of Summer 2000, rank prominently among those self-inflicted wounds.

The Doom of Our Reigning Economics Imbeciles

Modern European civilization was born within the Italy-centered, Fifteenth-Century, Platonic Renaissance. The modern nation-state republic, and the great increase in human productivity and well-being of modern times, were a continuing outcome of the republican, anti-oligarchical tradition set into motion by that Renaissance. The modern economic progress so set into motion, could have occurred, as it did, only through the force of scientific and technological progress typified by Nicholas of Cusa’s founding of modern experimental physical science, by the continuation of Cusa’s program by geniuses such as Leonardo da Vinci, and, later, the founding of a comprehensive, systemic form of mathematical physics, by the discoveries of that avowed follower of Cusa and Leonardo, Johannes Kepler.

Then and now, economic progress is essentially a product of the practice of the kind of anti-Romantic, Classical scientific and artistic culture traced, chiefly, from within the bounds of modern European culture’s intellectual debts to ancient Classical Greece. It is through the discovery and employment of experimentally validated universal physical principles, as discovered through the Socratic method, that the human will is able to increase society’s power in and over the universe,

as no other living species can do this.

Through those methods, we acquire the means to increase the ratio of the essential physical wealth of nature produced by us, in excess of the wealth we must consume to generate that production. The physical margin of such profit, is limited by the rate and relative scale of application of discovered universal physical principles. A “zero-technological growth” culture, is not a form of economy, but a commitment to endless attrition, an economic suicide-pact.

This notion of the discovery of universal physical principles, has been efficiently understood by the best minds of European civilization since ancient Classical Greece, as from Archytas and Plato through Archimedes and Eratosthenes. The explosive progress of modern physical science and productive powers of labor, during more than six recent centuries of modern European culture, has been chiefly the result of the Fifteenth Century’s revival of that ancient Greek Classical tradition in science and artistic composition radiating from the lantern of Brunelleschi’s catenoid cupola for the Cathedral of Florence.

In contrast to that knowledge, the problem is, that, for a parasitical financier or kindred oligarchy, poor, ignorant serfs and slaves are much preferred, politically, to a sturdy, intelligent citizenry of the sort unlikely to put up indefinitely with the rule by oligarchical parasites such as those associated politically with Cheney’s crew, and with the Enron and George Soros gang. To induce the submission of the human cattle of a past or new Roman Empire, one must stupefy the human subjects, as U.S. educational, “recreational” drugs, mass-media, investment, and employment policies have done, increasingly, with notable success, since the mid-1960s “Aquarian” cultural-paradigm shift.

In today’s post-1968 U.S., we have now replaced the relatively competent education under pre-1968 teachers, by a Ritalin-assisted proliferation of ignorant but fiercely opinionated teachers, who, often, themselves, would not have been qualified to graduate even from primary school, back during the mid-1960s. Such pervasive ignorance and superstition within an entertainment-stupefied population as a whole, like the imperial Rome of bread and circuses, or the modern equivalent in the U.S.A. today, are qualities of decadence in populations desired by those who would hope to maintain a Roman-style world empire.

A population employed in true scientific and technological progress, can not be a stupefied one, like most of those young victims coming out of our schools and even many university programs today. A population addicted to the quasi-psychotic pseudo-science of video-games, were better suited to the role of the Roman-imperial-style cannon-fodder of global perpetual warfare.

Thus, to realize the social-control objectives of the utopians, the U.S.A. and Europe had to be transformed from reliance upon technologically progressive forms of physical-goods production and professional health-care services, to the



The first Roman Emperor, Caesar Augustus. The danger that confronts us now, is that we will be trapped in a Roman imperial-style, no-win, perpetual war by the Cheney Chickenhawks’ utopian fantasies.

kind of decadent consumer society we have tended to become since approximately the time mad Zbigniew Brzezinski’s proposal for a post-industrial “technetronic” economy was presented, during the late 1960s.

Therefore, the immediately practicable solution to the immediate U.S. internal crisis, must appear to be something like a return to the days of the Eisenhower and Kennedy Administrations. The object is to reverse rapidly the damage done by the 1965-2002 cultural paradigm-shift. However, it would be insufficient to do no more than imitate, indifferently, both the follies and actual successes of the 1945-1964 interval. We must distinguish between the follies and successes of that time; and, we must use the successes as proven benchmarks, which show the way back toward that innovative highway of progress which the U.S.A. was created to become.

Today’s policy-shaping must take into account the following essential differences between the disaster of 1929-1933, and the far worse, onrushing disaster of today.

Despite the financial and economic crises of 1905-07, the first two decades of the Twentieth Century were a period of continued, energetic expansion and technological progress of the U.S. and European economies. Through the latter decades of the Nineteenth Century, into 1914, the world was mobilizing, both in technology and volume of output, for the war which the U.K.'s Prince of Wales (and later King Edward VII) was intent on unleashing on the continent of Europe. Edward was putting France, Germany, Italy, Russia, Austro-Hungary, the Ottoman Empire, and Japan, at one another's throats, all for the subsuming purpose of maintaining the British Empire's "geopolitical" rule of the world through maritime supremacy over both the U.S.A. and the interior of the Eurasian continent.

During the so-called "war to end war," and at the Versailles Treaty negotiations, the watchword was the expression of intent to proceed toward future "world government," a utopian goal sometimes identified as World Federalism. Then, and under the influence of the post-1944 utopians, "peace through disarmament" became a code-name for de-industrialization and halting scientific and technological progress, as much as might be deemed feasible. Thus, the combined, ruinous effect of "The Great War" was the destruction suffered by that war, and maliciously pre-calculated, and largely economic-cannibalistic destruction of existing, post-war wealth. The post-war Versailles and related policies were aimed at the further destruction of the kinds of maintenance and growth and technological progress which had characterized the period since the 1861-1876 emergence of the U.S.A. as the world's leading model of agro-industrial progress.

Thus, whereas less than a generation passed between the end of World War I and President Roosevelt's launching of the U.S. recovery from the 1929-1933 Great Depression, twice that interval of time has elapsed since the mid-1960s beginning of the willful destruction of the U.S. internal economy. Worse, has been the savagery of the rate of willful destruction of basic economic infrastructure, especially since, firstly, the tenures of American Tories Henry A. Kissinger and Zbigniew Brzezinski as U.S. National Security Advisers, and, secondly, the more accelerated rate of net destruction since 1990 up to the present time.

While the general principles of reconstruction for today remain broadly the same for today's crisis as they did for Franklin Roosevelt's first and second terms, the sheer magnitude of the U.S.A.'s present own economic disaster at home, as measured per capita and per square kilometer, is, speaking relatively, qualitatively greater than during the middle 1930s. We should have learned enough, collectively, from the 1933-1945 experience, and from other lessons acquired since, to overcome the difficulties before us, but we will fail unless we recognize those combined physical and ideological factors of destruction embedded within the present economy and its ideologies.

The greatest single internal danger to our republic today,

is not as much the admittedly terrible physical shortages in our infrastructure and productive capacity which have piled up over the recent thirty-five years. Our worst economic affliction is the set of habits which have been built into our popular culture and our economic thinking, under the recent three-and-a-half decades' shift from our former general consensus as a vigorous productive economy, down deep into the pit of a post-productive, decadent culture of an habituated "consumer society." Those habits which we have cultivated, in the prevalent zeal for a "post-industrial" utopia, have become the knee-jerk cultural reflexes which always tend to cause today's majority of popular opinion to prefer, repeatedly, the wrong, ultimately self-destructive choice of decision. To the degree that that cumulative cultural paradigm-shift is regarded as the wisdom of "democratic opinion," the U.S.A. today is a self-doomed nation. Without recognizing that this danger to our nation, and us all, comes from, largely, within ourselves, there could be nothing describable as a democratic possibility for a general economic recovery today; today, that recognition is what stands between us and our nation's self-extinction.

The utopian policy rat-race currently organized by Pied Piper Cheney's fanatics, is to be recognized as something which became possible today, only because of the broader accumulation of insanity which has taken increasing control of popular opinion, and also policy-shaping, since approximately 1964.

Such are the essential, predominantly internal features of the strategic threats to the U.S.A. today.

The U.S. Strategic Situation Today

One way to set off consternation in most discussions of "national security," is to ask, what each of those persons represented believes President George W. "43" Bush *really* means by the term "national security." It should be evident, beyond reasonable dispute, that, so far, the putative author, or authors, of the document entitled President George W. Bush's *The National Security of the United States of America*, may simply mean to take pleasure from seeing the effect of the sound of those words uttered there on others, as President Bush does, visibly, in many of those instances he is seen speaking on camera. Therefore, especially under today's conditions, our first step in any discussion of the leading crucial issues of "U.S. national security," now, must be to clarify what you and I ought to understand the term to mean. *I am using the verb "to mean" in its physical-science meaning, as the intention, expressed by means of a universal principle, created by God or man, to produce, systemically, a specific type of result.*³

Look around you. What do you read and hear on the subject of "national security?" Today, in circles of our govern-

3. For example, *intention* as employed by Johannes Kepler to indicate the universal principle of gravitation which he had been the first to discover.

Bush's Preposterous New Doctrine

From "The National Security Strategy of the United States of America," issued by the White House over the Presidential seal, September 2002.

From the **Preface**: "The United States will use this moment of opportunity to extend the benefits of freedom across the globe. We will actively work to bring the hope of democracy, development, free markets, and free trade to every corner of the world."

From the **Overview**: "The United States possesses unprecedented—and unequalled—strength and influence in the world. . . . America is now threatened less by conquering states than we are by failing ones. We are menaced less by fleets and armies than by catastrophic technologies in the hands of the embittered few."

From **Section III—Presidential speech Sept. 14 in Washington, D.C.**: "We will disrupt and destroy terrorist organizations by: . . . defending the United States, the American people, and our interests at home and abroad by identifying and destroying the threat before it reaches our borders. While the United States will constantly strive to enlist the support of the international community, we will never hesitate to act alone, if necessary, to exercise our right of self-defense by acting preemptively. . . .

[We will] compel states to accept their sovereign responsibilities."

From ((Section V—Presidential speech of June 1 at West Point: "We must be prepared to stop rogue states and

their terrorist clients before they are able to threaten or use weapons of mass destruction against the United States and our allies and friends. . . . [T]he United States has long maintained the option of preemptive actions to counter a sufficient threat to our national security. The greater the threat, the more compelling the case for taking anticipatory action to defend ourselves, even if uncertainty remains as to the time and place of the enemy's attack. To forestall or prevent such hostile acts by our adversaries, the United States will, if necessary, act preemptively."

From **Section IX—Presidential presentation to Congress, Sept. 20**: "To contend with uncertainty and to meet the many security challenges we face, the United States will require bases and stations within and beyond Western Europe and Northeast Asia. . . . Our forces will be strong enough to dissuade potential adversaries from pursuing a military build-up in hopes of surpassing, or equaling, the power of the United States.

"In exercising our leadership, we will respect the values, judgment, and interests of our friends and partners. Still, we will be prepared to act apart when our interests and unique responsibilities require."

THE NATIONAL SECURITY STRATEGY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA



SEPTEMBER 2002

ment, there is great confusion, much pure and simple ignorance and, also, buncombe. Don't be so simplistic as to blame President Bush entirely; competent discussion of the subject of national security today, may require your getting into deeper waters than you probably even suspected until now. If you really care about the result of whatever is called your national security, you can and will make a successful effort to understand the subject in those terms which I identify and explain as follows.

To begin that discussion: Most of you, for example, probably define "national security," according to your desire to feel a certain way about your immediate physical and financial circumstances. Or, you may think, similarly, about your desire for a feeling of security about conditions in your family, your neighborhood, or the town's leading employer. *In that degree, you are thinking as a consumer, not a producer* of that product you desire.

I do not ridicule those concerns; but, at the same time, I, a person on the published record as our nation's leading practicing economist, and the only person qualified, so far, to stand for the 2004 Presidential elections, must think of myself as a "producer of national security," rather being merely a consumer. In every area of experience, the same object looks entirely different to the person who thinks of it only as an object of consumption, than to the person responsible for actually producing that condition of our nation's affairs. The distinction probably becomes clearer if you remember the time you were lured into the misfortune of relying on a product manufactured to fit the preconceived ideas of manufacturers who think only as consumers.

In other words, when President Bush speaks of "national security," he is not committed to delivering an actual product. Like many of today's sellers he—like the former management of Enron, or the stock broker you have come to despise—is

preying on the irrational suggestibilities of investors, governments, and others, all of whom are thinking only as consumers. President Bush is peddling the “sizzle, not the steak.” Like certain major accounting firms, he is not selling you the truth about Iraq, or the financial condition of U.S.A., Inc.; he is selling you—or, shall we say, “uttering”?—the “bottom line,” but without giving you relevant facts concerning the way that “bottom line” figure was fabricated. If you are a wide-awake citizen, your rebuke to the President is, “Forget the packaging! What’s inside? Who built it, and how? Does it come with a worthwhile warranty?”⁴

When I, unlike “43,” speak of national security, I am thinking of the conditions which must be produced to create that security. You, in your role as not merely a “consumer” of national security, but also a responsible citizen, should be demanding of me, and of the President, and our government generally: “How shall we, together, produce that product which will really be there when I open the package to discover the actual product on which you have pasted the label ‘national security’?”

That said, let us now rephrase the question accordingly.

Today, when the sovereignty of nation-states around the world is being corroded into virtual nothingness by the acids of “free trade,” “globalization,” and so-called “world rule of law,” why should any government which accepts such trends, ask us to believe the sincerity of its commitment to some nebulous thingamajig referred to by the name of “national security”? Throughout known history, prior to the Fifteenth-Century, Italy-centered Renaissance, sovereign nation-states, in the sense of our U.S. Declaration of Independence and Federal Constitution, did not exist. What, therefore, is national security, as something which could not exist, except within the context of modern society dominated chiefly by a system of sovereign nation-states?

I, for one, am committed to U.S. sovereignty and national security; but, does “43” really know what that term means? In practice, from the evidence on the public record, those words probably have a directly opposite meaning for President George W. Bush, than for serious thinkers. For example: Lately, especially since his January 2002 State of the Union address, he often appears to believe that “Cheney says that I own this government as my personal property, for the duration. Now, I’m asking you, do as I tell you, nicely; but, if you don’t do exactly as I say, I may have to kill you.” Before accepting anyone’s use of the words “national security,” you should settle what that term ought to mean in practice, rather than accepting some empty phrase-mongering which a teleprompter is telling that speaker to recite.

4. The joke is: Secretary of Defense Donald Rumsfeld quit government to set up a fast-food hamburger chain. When the customers complained, “Where’s the beef?” Rumsfeld replied, taking a firm grip on his dentures with his upper lip, “I won’t tell you where the beef is hidden, but I have bullet-proof evidence that it exists.”

To begin with: *if national security is a condition of a sovereign nation-state, what is a sovereign nation-state?*

What Is a Modern Nation-State?

Before the Fifteenth-Century Renaissance, many varieties of governments existed, but certainly not “of the people, for the people, and by the people.” The customary pre-1400 A.D. society was some people hunting down flocks of other people, for herding, breeding, and culling. The people who had been targeted for killing or capture, were considered to be virtually wild varieties of human cattle, as people or nations otherwise described as “rogues.” Were existing sovereign governments to be liquidated by either total anarchy or a world government, such as the United States turned into “43’s” new, world-wide Roman Empire, the result would be a return to a similar state of affairs, in which most people would soon be in the process of being killed as rogues, or herded as human cattle, all in a world-wide perpetual war on the borders of the empire; hunted and slaughtered by a smaller number of other people.

Therefore, instead of chattering like excited squirrels about “national security,” demand that our present government make a credible effort to clarify the bloody state of perpetual warfare it is both advocating and generating. Our nation should ask itself, is it doing anything to ensure the creation of a present, or future state of affairs which is intrinsically peaceful. “Peaceful” should signify a state of affairs like that defined by U.S. President James Monroe’s great Secretary of State, John Quincy Adams, as a condition maintained by a community of common interest among sovereign nation-states. So far, “43” appears to have no conception of the meaning of the term “sovereign nation-state republic.” Since he appears not to know what such a state is, where it is, how to build it; nor could possibly know what it is, or is not; how could he know what constitutes its “national security?” Could a worm find security in a Robin’s crop, or a nut in a squirrel’s cheeks?

Therefore, the following should be explained to him, as to others who have, similarly, mistakenly viewed national security only from what could be described as a radically “consumerist point of view.” In fact, I am virtually certain, as perhaps you are, that “43” does not know many of the following essential facts.

The sovereign nation-state came into being during the Fifteenth-Century Renaissance, in Jeanne d’Arc’s France, under her political heir-in-fact, the superb statesman King Louis XI. The second such state, was brought into being by force of arms, as Henry VII’s England. The concept used to create these states, was derived, in significant degree, from the writings of Dante Alighieri, as from, most notably, his *De Monarchia*. The crucial design for establishing a community of principle among sovereign nation-state republics, was delivered in Nicholas of Cusa’s book, *Concordantia Catholica* (roughly: Universal Community of Principle). The develop-

ment which set the preconditions for the formation of the first sovereign nation-states—Louis XI’s France and, subsequently, Henry VII’s England—was the great ecumenical Council of Florence, out of which came Cardinal Nicholas of Cusa’s initiative for those trans-Atlantic voyages, of which the included result was Columbus’ inspiration, under the influence of Cusa’s leadership, leading to rediscovery of the Americas.⁵

These new kinds of governments, which were the specific forerunners of our own republic, became known, during the course of the late Fifteenth through Seventeenth Centuries, as what English-language usage termed “commonwealths.” This signified a form of society in which the ruling sovereign was not considered to be divinely selected as a shareholder in human cattle, but was held accountable for promoting a certain notion of the general welfare of all of the people, in all of that territory, and for the benefit of the future as well as the present. The Council of Florence and the subsequent first establishment of such nation-states premised on such a notion of the principle of the general welfare, mark the point of separation between modern European civilization and feudalism.

Now define that certain principle, under which people were no longer to be treated as human cattle: The state and its government were accountable for promoting the general welfare of all of the people, including posterity. Now, consider the origin of the set of ancient Greek and Christian, Classical principles from which the crafting of the principled character of the modern sovereign nation-state is premised. To simplify the tracing of the transition, put to one side the important role and influence of the Arab Renaissance, as typified by the Baghdad Abassid Caliphate of al-Mamoun, Haroun el-Rashid, et al., and the related matter, of important influence of the scientists al-Farabi and ibn-Sina. Conceding the existence of those important facts put to one side, the specifically Greek-Christian contribution to the foundations of modern European civilization is, summarily, the following.

In all European culture since the time of Solon of Athens, this emerging concept of just government was derived from a principle which is termed *agapē* in the Classical Greek of Plato’s *Republic*. The relevant political-legal definition of that term, as referenced in that location, is defined in that dialogue, within the debate respecting mutually irreconcilable principles of government, among the figures Socrates,

Glaucon, and Thrasymachus. Socrates, there, expresses the relevant notion of the term *agapē*. This notion of *agapē* is the basis for defining that relevant, certain notion of the general welfare.

This same conception appears famously in the Christian Apostle Paul’s famous *I Corinthians* 13, and is a notion which pervades the *Gospel of John*. This Christian adoption of Plato’s notion of the term *agapē*, was later translated into Latin Christian usage as *caritas*, whence the English translation of *The New Testament* derives the original meaning of the term *charity*, rather than today’s popular misuse of that term. Its meaning, as specified by Plato, and the Apostles John and Paul, appears as the special, religious, and natural-law connotation of *Liebe*, in the briefer, alternate German translation of *agapē* for Christian texts.

Under the natural law for society, the practical corollary of these usages is *the principled conception* of the promotion of *the general welfare*, or of *the common good*. Hence, we have Cotton Mather’s and Benjamin Franklin’s emphasis on the principle of *doing good*, as the Apostle Paul had done earlier, as an underlying standard, rather than crude lists of do’s and don’t’s, for defining moral conduct. It is not the act in itself, but the consequences of either acting, or failing to act for the common good, which is the measure of moral conduct under *natural law*. It is not isolated deeds which measure true morality, but, rather an efficient intention expressed as a continuing mission, an intention akin to a universal law of nature. In other words, a *good intention* in its form as *an ongoing, practiced mission*, as *I Corinthians 13* specifies this. It may be fairly said, therefore, that the essence of *wickedness* is negligence of the general welfare; and, that the distinction of pure evil is a Bertrand Russell-like, existentialist *indifference* to its implications.

As I shall point out, below, the strict meaning of *agapē*, so used, for purposes of what is termed *natural law*, can not be separated from Plato’s Classical definition of the meaning of the immortality of the individual soul of the mortal human being, as this underlies all of Plato’s dialogues, either explicitly in some cases, or at least implicitly in all others. Plato’s *Phaedo* and Moses Mendelssohn’s *Phaedon* are of outstanding relevance on this account. All competent insight into the principles of modern statecraft, depends upon a deep insight, like that of Plato and Mendelssohn, into the strictly functional, rather than arbitrary (“ivory tower” logic’s) definition of the immortality of the individual human soul.

The issue of the immortality of the soul, as I shall treat that as a scientific conception in the following pages, is not only a matter of any merely arbitrary theology; it has been a central theme of statecraft throughout the literate history of European civilization. I shall show here, that if a religious teaching did not properly define the meaning of that term, “the very stones would speak.”

In this report on the subject of U.S. National Security, I proceed as if to educate a man such as our current President,

5. It was discovery, in Portugal, of a letter of Cusa’s, which set Christopher Columbus on the track leading to the discovery of a map of the world crafted by Cusa’s collaborator, the astronomer, Paolo del Pozzo Toscanelli. Note, that the great-circle circumference of the Earth was measured with a highly significant degree of precision by the famous Eratosthenes late during the Third Century B.C., and Cusa had already written that the Earth orbited the Sun. By relying on Toscanelli’s map, Columbus assumed he was sailing to Asia. The error was almost certainly Toscanelli’s misplaced confidence in Venetian sources, concerning the distance from Italy to the Pacific Coast of China!

who is bereft of valid knowledge of the principles of statecraft; to educate him in those rudiments of that matter he would require, were he to intend to extricate his mind from what are merely typified by his truly, Classically tragic blunders so far. In service of that model intention, I assort the essential components of the subject-matter, among four general classifications.

First, the strategy for peace. I shall emphasize the expected pitfalls along the pathway of attempting an ecumenical approach to securing a peace consistent with national security.

Second, I shall emphasize a cluster of certain interconnected, fundamental principles underlying the conception of the modern sovereign nation-state republic: the notion of the immortality of the sovereign individual human soul.

Third, the actual function of the so-called “great man” man in preserving national economic security, as President Franklin Roosevelt did, under conditions of systemic crises such as the present one.

Finally, I summarize the nature of the chief present threat to U.S. national security: the collective, pathological syndrome, which continues to control “43’s” government, up to the present moment.

I now proceed so.

1. Two Concepts of Ecumenicism

In modern statecraft’s reflections upon the horror of such religious warfare as the medieval Crusades, the bestial expulsion of the Jews and Moors from Spain, the horrors of the Inquisition, and the 1511-1648 period of Venice/Habsburg-directed religious warfare, the pivotal issue for defining what modern convention terms “peace,” or “national security,” is a key to understanding the challenge of preventing both religious warfare as such, and, also, defeating similar horrors in the form of ethnic warfare. All other important challenges to peace in the world today, can be best understood from that point of reference.

Presently, the governments of the U.S.A. and Israel are gripped by the intention to unleash the greatest proliferation of both ethnic and religious warfare since what British historian Trevor-Roper described as that “little new dark age” which actually dominated Europe during the interval 1511-1648. For example, the administration of President George W. Bush, Jr. is currently committed to an extended ethnic-religious war against Islam, with Iraq the immediate jumping-off point.

One of the leading examples of the present doctrine behind the launching of such racial warfare, is that crafted jointly by Bernard Lewis, formerly associated with the British Arab Bureau, and two former protégés, Samuel P. Huntington and Zbigniew Brzezinski, of the notorious, now deceased Nashville Agrarian and Harvard Professor, William Yandell Elliott. This overlaps the Israeli ethnic-religious war against

Arabs, which is currently being conducted by that Israeli political faction which was founded by the avowed fascist Vladimir Jabotinsky, with support from the faction associated with U.S. Vice-President Cheney.

Modern European civilization’s most elegantly clear reflections on these matters of principle, are typified by Cardinal Nicholas of Cusa’s *De Pace Fidei* and Lessing’s drama *Nathan der Weise*, the latter composed in honor of his friend Moses Mendelssohn. The theme of both is the souls’ appeal, as among Christian, Jew, and Muslim, to the Creator: “Since You created all of us to be Your worshippers, why do You permit us to kill one another in Your Name?”

Proceed from a glance at this worst form of warfare, known as religious and kindred forms of ethnic warfare, and go from there to wars among states which, unlike civil war, are more or less neatly defined by conflict among governments whose populations are separated from one another by more or less clearly defined national borders.

The worst kind of warfare to fight is typified by conditions of homicide among adversaries living at close encounter, as wars fought either among the members of common neighborhoods, or in similar proximity to one another. In the age of such novel terminology as “weapons of mass destruction,” bringing one’s own troops, as invaders, to dwell for a time among neighborhoods populated by adversary general populations, as in the U.S.A.’s 1964-1972 folly in Indo-China, creates a related military problem. It was martyred Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin’s recognition of this danger, which prompted his part in that Oslo accord which each described as “a peace of the brave” between himself and Chairman Arafat. It was the intent to unleash religious warfare throughout the Middle East region, and beyond, which explicitly motivated such followers of the avowed fascist Jabotinsky as Prime Ministers Netanyahu and Sharon. Currently, the Bush “43” U.S. government is operating under the control of the utopian circles of Vice-President Cheney, with the intent to unleash religious and related forms of Roman-imperial-style, perpetual warfare throughout most, at least, of the Eurasian continent. There are no axiomatic differences between Cheney’s commitments and those of the “Clash of Civilizations” doctrines of Bernard Lewis, Brzezinski, and Huntington.

The religious warfare in Europe, dominating the interval 1511-1648, the devolution of the U.S. war in Indo-China, the ultimately suicidal lunacy of continued Israeli “religious” warfare against the Palestinians, and the prospect of a U.S. land-invasion into the cities and other territories of the densely armed population of Iraq, are examples of wars in which your neighbor, indigenous or invading, kills you, and you him. This is only typical of the special quality, and “Armageddon Now”-like perils of warfare bogged down in this type of conflict.

Any protracted practice of even regular warfare, must tend, by the nature of the situation, to degenerate into such a



President Clinton with Prime Minister Yehud Barak and President Yasser Arafat, at Camp David, July 25, 2000. "By substituting a compromise of principles for a correction of principles, we produce, as in the case of the Clinton-Barak negotiations, compromises leading into a breakdown of the negotiations based upon what were essentially unprincipled, pragmatic designs."

fruitless form of an unjustified war, one which is inherently not worth fighting at such a price. In religious and ethnic wars, such as Ariel Sharon's war upon the Palestinian population, we see the worst variety of cases. By starting one's study of the issues of war and peace from that sort of warfare, as a point of reference, all of the issues of security of nations and peoples come together in a common point of reference. The name of the topical heading under which that study should proceed, is *ecumenicism*: How are the combatants of religious or ethnic warfare brought to desire to cease killing one another, especially in warfare where opposing general populations are engaged at close quarters, as in "land wars in Asia"? With what spiritual motive could one defeat the evil religious motives behind the present drive toward such warfare?

If you have adopted a principle which obliges you to engage in religious warfare, then the evidence that you are doing so proves something terribly wrong, morally and otherwise, in the way you have defined the religious or other interest which you purport to defend. That conflict between true spirituality and a religious doctrine riddled with evil motives, confronts us, now, with the same issued addressed so well by Cardinal Mazarin, in his role in bringing about that 1648 Treaty of Westphalia which ended thirty years of religious warfare in central Europe. We must take up the deepest question of all statecraft: Why should people not kill each over conflicting doctrines of religion? That question can not be answered competently, except by restating it; *Does the individual human soul exist, and, if so, what does that mean in political, strategic practice?*

The answer emerges in two successive steps.

First, when and why is an attempt at an ecumenical solu-

tion for a religious conflict foredoomed to fail?

Second, how and why does the proper notion of the meaning of the individual human soul, as provable from the standpoint of experimental physical science, lead to the discovery of that kind of ecumenicism which were most likely to halt, or prevent religious or ethnic warfare?

Now, I shall derive a corresponding conception of national security, from these considerations, showing it to be a provable notion of statecraft.

War, Religions, and Peace

In all significant instances, we must recognize that mortal, or potentially mortal conflicts between or among religious communities, encounter the difficulty, that a religious belief has what must be identified as its *systemic* characteristics.

A good first approximation, but only an approximation, of what is signified by *systemic* characteristics, is the case of a traditional classroom Euclidean geometry. That geometry is bounded by a set of definitions, axioms, and postulates, to such a degree that no proposition can be accepted as a theorem, if it is inconsistent with the governing array of definitions, axioms, and postulates. If arbitrary theorems are forced upon that geometry, then the systemic characteristic of that geometry as a whole disintegrates. In that case, the ecumenical intention will fail, leading toward a mental state of frustration which U.S. President Clinton experienced, repeatedly, in his failed attempts to bring about a durable implementation of a Middle East peace agreement. Such attempts as his, to reach agreements without actually addressing the deeper, controlling, practical issues of principle, then tend, as they did in those cases, to promote the very religious warfare which

the preceding, failed accord had claimed it would have averted.

What the U.S. utopian war-mongers, including Bernard Lewis, Zbigniew Brzezinski, and Samuel P. Huntington, are doing now, is a parody of the methods of imperial rule by ancient Rome, the methods which Napoleon Bonaparte adopted to launch the first among a series of fascist movements and states.

The Roman use of a pantheon, composed of various cults, officially certified as being “non-rogue” religions, used the systemic differences among variously approved and outlawed religious and ethnic groups, as a principal mechanism of “divide and conquer.”

This was the same method, including the Crusades, by which the financier oligarchy of a Venice which was tucked away at the North of the Adriatic, long maintained maritime power over Europe and most of the Mediterranean and Black seas, from about the time of the death of Charlemagne, until the last quarter of the Seventeenth Century. After that time, the same city of Venice continued to deploy its traditional stiletto of dirty diplomacy to continue control over the crucial issues of peace and war in Europe, until the occupation of Venice by Napoleon Bonaparte. Venice’s organization of, and control over the Crusades, beginning with the Norman Conquest, through most of the Thirteenth Century, is exemplary. Venice and the Habsburgs used their control over both the Spanish monarchy and the Princely Council of the Holy Roman Empire, as a controlling factor in religious and other warfare throughout Europe, during a period beyond its orchestration of the religious warfare during the 1511-1648 interval. The financier oligarchy controlling the Dutch and British India companies, from William of Orange on, were developed as imperial maritime powers in imitation of Venice’s financier-oligarchical tradition, and used the Venetians’ same Romantic methods of “divide and conquer,” to subjugate and loot many peoples more numerous than their own.

Only with the birth of the modern nation-state republic, in the Fifteenth-Century Renaissance, did warfare of this sort cease to be the characteristic expression of virtually all government. In its post-Renaissance efforts, such as those of the 1511-1548 interval, Venice used such assets as its Madrid and Vienna Habsburg tyrannies and other instruments, in the attempt to crush the modern institution of the sovereign nation-state out of existence. A part of that promotion of religious and other wars has been the characteristic impulse of pro-feudalistic relics, such as the puppet-role of our own American Tory hard core’s role in creating and deploying the London-Paris-Madrid-backed Confederacy.

Today’s often asserted claim, that it is the modern nation-state which is the cause of war, is a terrible lie; exactly the opposite is true. Faith in lying utopian recipes such as “free trade” and “world government,” as proposed today, is the poisonous gruel of those anti-nation-state delusions spread by the awful, such as the followers of H.G. Wells and Bertrand

Russell, to weaken and destroy those foolish enough to admire them.

As the referenced and other examples show, religious and related forms of ethnic warfare are the most effectively deadly strategies used to degrade nations morally and otherwise. The fellow who proposes policies aimed at such goals as a “Clash of Civilizations,” as Bernard Lewis, Samuel P. Huntington, and Zbigniew Brzezinski do, typifies the worst of all criminals the human species is capable of producing today. Such wretches not only make war; their influence, if permitted, pollutes and destroys all civilization. With this fact in mind, focus upon the distinction between flawed and effective forms of ecumenical strategies for peace among religions.

For the reason of the known danger which I have just pointed out, the emerging military policy of those of us attached to the cause of the sovereign nation-state republic, became *the modern doctrine of strategic defense*. Since, most notably, the policies of Cardinal Mazarin, of the great Jean-Baptiste Colbert, Vauban, Lazare Carnot, and Scharnhorst, the modern nation-state prepared itself, by aid of logistics and explicitly military means, either to greatly discourage an adversary in advance, or to win durable peace quickly against the onslaught of any possible aggressor. In such a contest for peace, the development of the strength of culture is the all-subsuming characteristic of competent modern strategy. Weapons defend, but it is culture which must bring the peace.

When Ecumenicism Must Fail

However, as I had warned publicly, and President Clinton’s failed efforts to bring about Middle East peace illustrate the point, merely pragmatic types of approaches to peace through ecumenical alternatives, must tend to fail, and usually will. The fault copied by Clinton lies in the substitution of a compromise of principles, for the task of correcting, and thus uprooting, the faulty axiomatic assumptions which will lead to war despite all efforts at merely pragmatic compromises.

Pragmatic compromises of principles must, necessarily, usually lead to a degenerative state of personal psychological and moral incoherence among the victims of such an illusory compromise. When unprincipled pragmatic “trade-offs” are used, instead of fruitful compromise rooted in agreed principle, as Israel’s brave Prime Minister Rabin proceeded; it is the moral sense of both parties which is compromised. As in the case of the failed, Clinton-sponsored peace negotiations between Palestinian and Israeli, when the compromise of opposing principles has failed in practice, as this must be expected, the parties are more likely to do evil after the inevitable failure of that compromise, than in times before the compromise had been adopted. Such is the outcome of the failed Camp David exercise today.

The reason for that historically recurring pattern should be obvious. In seeking an alternative to simplistic, merely pragmatic approaches to conciliation among representatives of differing ethnic-cultural strains, what shall we mean when



“The religious warfare in Europe . . . 1511-1648, the devolution of the U.S. war in Indo-China, the ultimately suicidal lunacy of continued Israeli “religious” warfare against the Palestinians, and the prospect of a U.S. land-invasion into the cities and other territories of the densely armed population of Iraq, are examples of wars in which your neighbor, indigenous or invading, kills you, and you him.” Here, Francisco Goya’s image of Napoleon’s disastrous invasion of Spain.

we say we are seeking “a compromise”? A careless approach to ecumenicism may obtain compromise at the price of compromising the integrity of the deep sense of personal identity among one or each of the participating parties. The principled, *systemic* issue here, is the essential part of the individual’s sense of personal moral-intellectual integrity within the framework of a specific culture. Remove that sense of personal integrity, and his next spate of rage will muster not a man at war, but a caricature of a man, a predatory beast gone mad.

In the case of Israeli-Palestinian relations, the failure of even the Labor Zionist current’s leadership, typified by David Ben-Gurion and Golda Meier, was not to come to the view of Nahum Goldmann, or the “peace of the brave” doctrine of Rabin, in a timely fashion. The natural impulse of European Jewry would have been the deeply embedded Socratic traditions of Moses Mendelssohn and the Eastern European Yiddish Renaissance. To the degree that concessions to the axiomatic moral depravity of avowed fascist Vladimir (Zeev) Jabotinsky were allowed to take over Israel’s political processes, no Middle East peace could ever be brought about except by the superior force exerted, as President Eisenhower did, by the U.S.A. and Europe.

To restate that point. Rather than compromising existing principles, discover, and remove the relevant fallacy in the set of principles, as is done in every case of a scientific discovery of principle which overturns, by correcting, a flawed set of principles. By substituting a compromise of principles for a correction of principles, we produce, as in the case of the Clinton-Barak negotiations, compromises leading into a

breakdown of the negotiations based upon what were essentially unprincipled, pragmatic designs. At the point that President Clinton, foolishly, publicly blamed Arafat for the failure of Clinton himself, the breakdown of the peace process was virtually assured, clearing the way for consequences such as the horrors produced by the Sharon government.

The pivot of that failure was President Clinton’s conceding publicly to Barak’s demanded violation of the well-defined, principled basis for any peace between Israelis and Arabs: that no political settlement shall violate the policy of maintaining the inviolability of the holy places in the region as presently, historically defined. By defending Barak’s demand for such a violation, President Clinton himself violated the implicit principle underlying the Oslo accords, thus unleashing the dogs of religious war, by demanding compromise on the very “peace of faiths” principle upon which a viable peace agreement depended axiomatically. Clinton’s error opened the door; Sharon charged through that door, with his feint against the site of the mosque. So, Clinton’s compromise of a principle unleashed the dogs of war. Had I been President, I could, and would have prevented that war.

In all cases, durable peace can be achieved only by premising it upon a complementarity of inner, principled agreements among the parties. To secure that peace, those principles must be discovered, and made the self-enforcing basis for the desired agreement.

For example, durable peace among religions, ethnic cultural currents, and even “white, Protestant, middle-class neighborhoods,” depends upon the efficient acceptance of a notion of truthfulness, rather than mere personal opinion.

Fascism, for example, depends, as in the case of Germany, upon the victim-believer's implicit adoption of a form of denial of the existence of knowable truth, a denial typified by the Nietzschean existentialism expressed in common by the pre-Hitler associates Martin Heidegger, Theodor Adorno, Hannah Arendt, the neo-Kantian Karl Jaspers, et al., as also by the Nazi philosopher Heidegger's pupil and admirer Jean-Paul Sartre.

In the case of the Nazi or other so-called "totalitarian" mental states, such as that of the leadership—among the followers of the self-avowed fascist, Vladimir Jabotinsky—of Israel's Likud party today, or the "universal fascism" propagated by Michael Ledeen, a substitute for the sane and moral person's function of truthfulness is found, in the inducing of a quasi-schizophrenic, elated state of "true belief" in some fantastic concoction modelled upon a scheme outside the knowable domain of space and time. This elation, clinically akin to that of the lynch mob or Nazis' Wagnerian "Nuremberg Rally," functions virtually as a "chemically" induced feeling of lunatic elation among the victims sharing that delusion. A similar problem, as portrayed clinically in Sinclair Lewis' *Elmer Gantry*, afflicts bodies among so-called "revealed religions," when a sexual-like quality of excitement (e.g., "ecstasy") infects those assembled in ecstatic entertainments of the Jonathan Edwards tradition, in which "more souls were born, than saved," or in more frankly Satanic mass "rock concerts" today.

The only systemic remedy and inoculation against such potentially homicidal, induced mental states, is the adherence of the individual to what serves, in effect, as an antidote to Kantian, empiricist, Cartesian, American pragmatist, and existentialist states of mind. That remedy is *a systemic sense of truthfulness*, the same sense of truthfulness which separates a great scientific mind like Leibniz's and Gauss's from the connect-the-dots irrationalism of the Eighteenth-Century "Enlightenment." It is the same sense of truthfulness which separates *Classical* musical composition and performance, such as that of J.S. Bach, Joseph Haydn, Mozart, Beethoven, Schubert, Schumann, and Brahms, from those Nineteenth-Century *Romantics* such as Czerny, List, and Berlioz, who sought to produce degraded caricatures of Classical composition and performance, for the sake of those more or less frankly "sexual," or quasi-sexual, sensual effects famously typified by the *Liebsteod* duet from Wagner's *Tristan and Isolde*. Adolf Hitler's attachment to, and roots within the cult of Wagnerian Romanticism, typifies the coherence of existentialism, and of the tradition of Jonathan Edwards, with fascism.

A sense of ecumenical peace premised on a surge of ecstasy over the amorphous feeling of peace (e.g., "*Schwärmeri*," in formerly standard international usages among Freudian and related psychological doctrinaires), is not an ecumenical solution. It is a call to a dictatorial imposition of an arbitrary scheme, such as "world government," through

the fascist-like, Jonathan Edwards-like emotional elation of the devotees. (e.g., "Since I have agreed to love you, I have to kill you if you don't agree with my peace-plan.")

Vernadsky's Immortal Soul

To restate and develop that argument in broader terms, include the following considerations.

Thus, for reason of precisely that importance of reaching peaceful compromises which do not impair the individual's sense of personal-moral integrity, a likely agreement to durable peace is the work of *Classical* philosophers; that, in the sense of Classical Greek philosophy, not lawyers. That remedy is provided only by a rigorously defensible sense of a principle of discovery of knowable truth. The referenced cases of Plato, Cusa, and Moses Mendelssohn, serve to typify such work of such Classical philosophers. The key to the possible success of this work, is the issue of those proofs of the sovereign existence of the immortal individual soul, which are to be found, as I shall show a bit later here, in Classical practice of *natural law*.

This principle is applicable to all cases; that form of the problem, common to all cases, is only more frankly expressed in the cases of what are explicitly, religious and ethnic conflicts.

Therefore, at least in part, the implied solution must come from outside what is classed as "revealed religion." By that, I mean a body of religious belief which relies on arbitrary assumptions of definitions, axioms, and postulates, as a classroom Euclidean geometry, or today's "new math," is not truly science, but a form of revealed religion. By definition, any arbitrary assumption, such as one of those commonly taught in classroom geometry, is a controlling belief adopted under a purely arbitrary, unproven authority. If that were the case, then it is the axiomatic fact of the situation, that the believer does not actually know that the assumption is true. Therefore, the belief, being arbitrary in that degree, does not rise to the standard for truthfulness, even when it seeks to discover truth otherwise.⁶

For example, inside the U.S.A. today, the most likely political base of support for a policy of religious warfare, is to be found, ironically, in a combination including chiefly traditional anti-Semitic "white, Protestant" sects of the

6. This argument is identical with the premises of Carl Gauss's exposure of the follies of "Enlightenment" empiricists D'Alembert, Euler, and Lagrange, as presented in Gauss's 1799, original announcement of his discovery of the fundamental theorem of algebra, which proved the existence, and implications of that (physical) complex domain existing outside the arbitrary definitions, axioms, and postulates of a reductionist form of arithmetic and geometry. Notably, Gauss's copy of Plato's notion of physical *powers*, as in the *Theatetus* dialogue, reflects the knowledge of the existence of an anti-Euclidean notion of a physical geometry, known among such as Archytas, Plato, and Eratosthenes, and probably among the Pythagoreans earlier. Riemannian physical geometry today, is the form of anti-Euclidean physical geometry which expresses the currently known form of outgrowth of that Classical tradition in mathematical physics.

glazed-over-wild-eyeball variety; kindred sorts of Pope-hating, pro-feudalist, pro-anti-Semitic nominal Catholics, such as the Carlists and their like; together with the temporary allies of both among pro-fascist, Likud-allied religious and secular Zionist cults. All in all, a heteronomous accretion of single issues, a coalition with no coherent, single, unifying principle among them. A phenomenon akin to playwright Peter Weiss's portrait of the mental asylum at Charenton. The result is not a religious body, but a pestilence, like the locust-like epidemic of roaming hordes of Flagellants during Europe's mid-Fourteenth-Century "New Dark Age." Thus combined, this constitutes a *minestrone* of eternal bad taste, whose very existence is both an intended insult to God and a horror for mankind. A living caricature of misguided ecumenicism at its worst.

That case is admittedly extreme, but nonetheless undeniable, rampant evil. It points to the importance of locating ecumenical solutions in the constitutional functions of perfectly sovereign nation-state republics, such as our own. The danger to be averted by such a policy, is fairly described as the menace of pantheism, as the case of imperial Rome only illustrates the point. This tradition of pantheism did not originate with Rome; it has been the recurring form of the same type of affliction in all known cultural tendencies toward imperialism, from Babylon and Delphi, to the coalition rallied in support of Vice-President Cheney's present Bush Administration.

This immediately raises a related crucial problem. There exists the delusion of some of today's U.S. Federal judges and others, that the intention to separate church from state, as prescribed in that addendum called the "Bill of Rights," compels government to play atheist. If, as must be done, the reading of all parts of the U.S. Federal Constitution, and all enacted laws and judicial rulings, are to be interpreted always and solely from the standpoint of the historically-defined authority of the Constitution's Preamble, this exclusion of God from the classroom is precisely the sort of atheists' variety of religious fanaticism which does need to be outlawed, that because it is being forcibly imposed, wrongly in fact, and by unjust means.

Under the United States' obligation to outlaw ancient imperial Rome's law and practices, two things are implicitly banned. First, in the simpler case, an established state Church. Second, in the matter before us here, the introduction of either any pantheon, or any approximation of a principle of *Pontifex Maximus* or Delphi cult; and also any other kind of effort to impose a pantheistic principle of law on society.

The state's obligation is to recognize no other legal authority by, or over religious bodies, or belief, but the principle of *truthfulness* in the proper functions of the state itself.

For example, consider some of the evidence showing reasons why such a standard of truthfulness poses an enormous, perhaps insuperable mental challenge to "43."

The case of the slaughter conducted under Texas Governor George W. Bush, is a relatively simple illustration of the

presently imperilled status of truthfulness in law. Governor Bush's galloping irresponsibility in respect to executions of convicts, illustrates, in the most disgusting way, the often mutually exclusive meanings of a conviction adopted as a matter of a legal *fiction*, on the one side, and a *truthful* determination of justice, on the opposing side. The rejection of probable cause-in-fact for reexamination of a conviction and death-sentence, on the pretense of a doctrine of "finality," typifies a judicial practice now fostered by the worst of the wild-eyed fanatics on the Supreme Court; a practice which kills for the sake of a fictitious assumption, instead of truthful one.

James Baker III, acting as legal representative for the Republican Presidential nomination of Governor George W. Bush, explicitly invoked the fiction of "finality" as a substitute for truth, in his public pleading on the matter of the troubled Florida election-result. The truthful, and reasonably expeditious procedure for such a contested Electoral College vote-total, was variously prescribed and otherwise implicit; that procedure was not followed, because of the intervention of Justice Antonin Scalia's crafting of a special legal fiction of "finality" which prevented a truthful process of law from taking its proper course. The Constitution itself was seriously damaged by that use of a hastily concocted administrative fiction.

The proclivity for adoption of hastily composed, and often blatantly anti-constitutional fictions of administrative law, in the abused name of national security, has been an increasing characteristic of the Bush Administration throughout the course of 2002 to date. Presently, an increasingly exuberant excess of legal fiction, thus transforms us into what threatens to become, in truth, a lawless nation.

This problem tends to erupt most readily when the state applies its sanctions to the area of the sundry fictions of religious belief—as in support for Sharon's racist religious warfare; and sliding into a war on Iraq with no honest evidence presented, with no license for military action under understood rules of engagement; and preemptively launching a general war intended to be of extended magnitude, against a series of targetted nations, without waiting for the mere constitutional technicality of the prescribed Declaration of War authorized by the Congress.⁷

The point is, that there are certain matters of religious belief which either do, or do not coincide with an extant, truthful determination of universal principle. It is possible, nonetheless, to cut through this Gordian Knot. My intention here, is focussed on the matters of war and peace; so, I touch on other matters only as far as those are of important bearing on the war-peace matters.

To go as directly as possible to the core of the way in which separation of church from state affects the design of a

7. Testy impatience with the UNO's or Congress's processes of deliberation is the premise for an impeachment of a President, not a justification for ordering a war to proceed. Iraq is much more important than Monica Lewinsky.

national-security doctrine, I shall now summarize the implicit definition of the immortal human soul which is central to scientist Vladimir Vernadsky's definition of what he named *The Noösphere*. I summarize his crucial point, and then restate the same set of issues in the setting of my own original discoveries in the field of the science of physical economy.

2. The Human Soul, a Scientific View

At St. Petersburg, Vladimir I. Vernadsky had been among the students of that Dmitri I. Mendeleev famous to all physical chemists today, as the discoverer of the periodic table of elements. Vernadsky, himself the founder of the branch of physical chemistry known as biogeochemistry, was the first to develop a rigorous conception of what he named the *Biosphere*. He proceeded from that success, to present his discovery of what he named the *Noösphere*. All scientifically competent environmental studies in the world today, are referenced to Vernadsky's development of the interrelated, but also respectively distinct concepts of Biosphere and Noösphere. My own original discoveries in the field of physical economy, lead me to accept those features of Vernadsky's work which overlap my own principal specialty. However, more than a half-century ago, I had added what is recognized here as a relevant, distinct point of difference between my conception of the Noösphere and that presented by Vernadsky.

From the standpoint of constitutional law in general, his experimentally based, proof of principle argument for the distinct existence of the Noösphere, supplies natural law with a physical basis for the application of the principle of the immortal soul, a proof which stands without need for any appeal to axiomatic assumptions of so-called revealed religion. So, "the stones may speak," without violating the separation of church from state.

Although Vernadsky's definition of the Noösphere provides a specific, conclusive physical-scientific proof for the existence of the human soul, his definition lacks the addition of my proof of that soul's efficient immortality. This latter proof has contributed an indispensable element to my unrivalled thirty-odd-year, published record of consistent success, as, cumulatively, the world's presently most successful long-range economic forecaster. I am therefore empowered, by reference to the relevant physical evidence, to speak with truthful confidence on the subjects of both the efficient immortality of the soul, and the essential role that knowledge must play as a controlling factor in political leadership of nations.

Here, I now summarize the relevant aspects of the argument and proof I have given in earlier published locations. I summarize the crucially relevant points of Vernadsky's discovery, and then restate the matter from the vantage-point of

my own work. In the first instance, I define the physical-scientific knowledge of the existence of the soul. In the second instance, I use the economic significance of physical science to demonstrate the immortality of the soul within society.

The political importance of such knowledge, lies in the fact, as I shall indicate, that the leaders of society, so informed, will tend to act appropriately in the policy-shaping of nations, whereas those who are ignorant of these principles would almost certainly not. One should emphasize, that one who has not mastered those most essential features of Vernadsky's work which I reference immediately below, is not yet qualified to formulate conclusions for official action bearing on the policies of nations respecting the environment.

To go directly to those points, I first summarize my own defense of the physical argument made by Vernadsky, and, after that, my own relevant standpoint within the science of physical economy. Some of the language I use here is unavoidably technical; but, it is necessary in any competent argument on a matter of science such as this one.

Vernadsky's Noösphere

From my standpoint, what Vernadsky defines as the Noösphere, is describable in mathematical-physics terms, as a Riemannian manifold composed of three distinct, but multiply-connected phase-spaces. Vernadsky, without employing Riemann's concept of physical geometries, defines it to the following effect.⁸

In the history of experimental physics since Johannes Kepler's 1609 publication of his epoch-making *New Astronomy*, universal physical principles are competently defined mathematically only as experimentally demonstrated, universal effects which are discovered as solutions to evidence of problems which can not be comprehended within the framework of a preestablished physical-mathematical system. Thus, the fact that the orbit of Mars was, in fact, not only elliptical, but also not of uniform motion, presented that paradox which discredited all of both Aristotelean and empiricist schemes. This evidence led Kepler to discover a universal physical principle, gravitation, by recognizing a built-in intention of the universe as operating "from outside" the comprehension of the ivory-tower mathematical schemes of Claudius Ptolemy, Copernicus, and Tycho Brahe. Since Vernadsky's later experimental definition of the Noösphere, such effects are divided among three general classes: abiotic (non-living), the Biosphere, and the Noösphere.

Vernadsky's discovery of the Biosphere was not strictly new. Since ancient Classical Greece, pre-modern physical science had already recognized that the physical universe is composed of two interacting phase-spaces, one of systemically non-living processes, the other living. The foundations of modern scientific thinking were provided by the adoption of the Classical Greek heritage along these lines.

8. Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr., *The Economics of the Noösphere* (Washington, D.C.: EIR News Service, 2001).

It was already recognized, even prior to Plato's crucial work in this area, that non-living and living processes reflected different, but interacting classes of principles, such that living processes were dominant, if only in the long run. This defined the universe as *hylozoic* (e.g., "living matter"). For Classical Greece, as documented since the collaboration between Archytas and Plato, the mathematical proof of the hylozoic principle, was supplied chiefly by three great, crucial anomalies in physical geometry. These three were the problem of doubling the square and the cube *by construction*, and the anomalous implications of the proof of the construction of the five Platonic solids. In other words, that the mind of man could change the world by the methods associated with those mathematically paradoxical challenges, showed human nature as expressing a universal principle beyond both non-living, and merely-living processes.

Thus, on the one side, non-living processes seemed describable within the bounds of what has been passed down as the first nine books of Euclid's *Elements*, but only up to a point of crisis typified by the challenge of doubling the square and cube by construction. The construction of the Platonic solids introduced a qualitatively new paradox, reflected in approximation in the last three books of Euclid's *Elements*. This paradox was a central feature of Plato's contributions to physical science, and would occupy the central place in Kepler's founding of the first approximately comprehensive form of modern mathematical physics.

The point, so far, is that an axiomatically different system is required for dealing with the behavior of living processes and their effects, than with processes which are, ostensibly, intrinsically non-living in origin. This distinction has one crucial qualification, that, as the case of doubling the square and cube, by construction, illustrates, a standard classroom form of today's instruction in arithmetic and geometry is not capable of representing the real universe of even originally non-living processes. The left-over problems from Classical Greek accomplishments were solved in an essential way, during modern times, by certain among the most crucial, successive discoveries, by, most notably, Kepler, Leibniz, Leibniz-Bernouilli on a principle of universal least-action, Gauss, and Riemann.

The cause of the hylozoic principle was reinvigorated by the work of Louis Pasteur and his followers, including Vernadsky's relatively youthful studies within that milieu. Gauss's development of the notion of the complex domain, had solved many of the left-over questions from the work of Archytas and Plato through Eratosthenes and Archimedes. This included Gauss's notion of a general principle of physical-space-time curvature, and Riemann's generalization of that. Through the advances in crystallography and mathematical physics sparked by the Classical currents of Alexander von Humboldt's collaborators in French and German science, the conceptual apparatus needed was developed, to deal experimentally with the geometrical side of the mathematical-physics of living processes and their fossil residues.

Meanwhile the work of Kepler on the almost Bachian, harmonically internal ordering of the Solar system as a whole—as reflected in Kepler's ironical little masterpiece on the subject of the snowflake—supplied important, experimentally based indications of the general way in which two distinct phase-spaces, the non-living and living, interacted, to the ultimate advantage of the living, within the universe at large.

Through his work in establishing the branch of physical chemistry called biogeochemistry, Vernadsky was able to put together the evidence needed to show a general case for the existence of the Biosphere.

The Noösphere

Just as the concept of the Biosphere depended upon showing physical effects which could not have been generated by non-living processes, so the concept of the Noösphere depended upon showing of physical effects within the Biosphere which could not have been generated by either abiotic or living processes in general. To make the argument as short as possible, these effects are each and all generated by a form of human action of which no other form of life is capable. That form of action is most simply illustrated by the experimentally validated discovery of a universal physical principle by the same general standard displayed by Kepler's original discovery of universal gravitation, as that application of Plato's principle of hypothesis is presented in exemplary, psychologically intimate detail, in his *New Astronomy*. This is the same principle of discovery exhibited by Archytas, Plato, Eratosthenes, et al., in the solution to the paradoxical problem of construction of the doubling of the square and the cube, otherwise expressed as the so-called Cardan problem, and Gauss's uniquely original (1799) report of his discovery of the fundamental theorem of algebra.

The study of the way in which such hypotheses, so generated, transform the biosphere, to the effect of increasing the potential relative population-density and life-expectancy of mankind, defines a specific phase-space, thus defining the superceding of the Biosphere by the Noösphere.

This capacity of the sovereign powers of successful hypothesizing by the individual human mind, sets mankind categorically apart from, and above all other living species. Thus, whereas the potential relative population-density of lower species is limited in range by its ostensibly genetic heritage, the human species' cognitive powers for hypothesizing, enable mankind to increase that potential by a relevant type of act of will.

Plato, like Gauss after him, defines those physical discoveries of experimentally validated universal principles as *powers*, as the transformation from line to surface, and surface to solid, is a physical act which reflects the power of the action which that transformation expresses. Leibniz, the original founder of scientific economics—the science of physical economy—emphasized this same notion of powers defined by Plato, as echoed by Gauss's 1799 paper. Herein lies the

special, central role of Gauss's discovery of his fundamental theorem for all physical science after that.

These physically efficient creative powers of the individual human mind, define the existence of the individual soul as an efficient physical existence.

That far, in that direction, Vernadsky's work will carry us. However, respecting the search for answers to those problems of statecraft being addressed in this report as a whole, Vernadsky does not go far enough.

LaRouche Against Russell

I shift from Vernadsky's definition of the Noösphere, to my own work. I begin this phase of this discussion of the Noösphere, with a brief summary of the relevant points of personal background.

My own relevant discoveries date from the setting of my adolescent defense of Leibniz's so-called "monadology" against Kant's *Critique of Pure Reason*. Early during the immediate post-war period, I recognized the fatal moral and intellectual defects in Bertrand Russell devotee Professor Norbert Wiener's fraudulent "information theory" dogma. I set out to show the nature and importance of Wiener's fraud from the standpoint of the way in which the discovery of new physical principles transforms the average productive powers of labor in manufacturing, in an anti-entropic way; a transformation thus increasing the anti-entropy of the relevant "universe"—of the relevant phase-space—in which such transformations are generalized. That far, my commitment was a bit unusual for that time, but not revolutionary in quality.

As a result of work then centered on my acquisition and study of William Empson's delightful book *Seven Types of Ambiguity*, during the period prior to my early-1948 peek at an advance copy of Wiener's book, I adopted my own modifications of Empson's consummately excellent work as a clue, from literature, as the basis for studying the whole, broader process of the way in which language must be used for the transmission of physical-scientific ideas and other concepts of principle within a general social culture: ideas beyond the scope of propositions such as "Who ate my cat?"

The initial phase of these explorations led me into a general encounter with the utopian school of systems analysis, as that was then centered on the work and promoted influence of Russell devotee John von Neumann. This defined me as an adversary of Russell and his kindergarten, and also led to my early adoption of the model provided by Bernhard Riemann as the appropriate way for representing the fruits of my discoveries and related labors. My early ventures into national-economic forecasting during the second half of the 1960s, came largely as a result of maturing reflection on the implications of the sundry adoptions and original discoveries which, while somewhat entwined with my activities as a management consultant, had been the happiest hours of my intellectual life during the post-war period up to that point.

The creative aspects of the individual's mental processes do not occur in the form of arithmetical thinking, but in the

same kind of activity expressed as the roles of paradoxical forms of irony—or, more emphatically, metaphor—and the role of the subjunctive mood in good Classical poetry. The connection of that function of Classical poetry to mathematical physics, is typified by such exemplary cases as the Classical Greek geometry paradoxes to which I have already referred. The notion of powers as employed by Plato's dialogues—as, for example, the *Theatetus*—and by Gauss's fundamental theorem, points to the way in which the hypothesizing powers unique to the individual mind generate and represent the discovery of an experimentally validated universal physical principle.

Thus, powers, as Plato and Gauss typify that notion, are another name for that class of ideas which are congruent with a demonstration of the validity of an act of discovery of a universal physical principle. This is also the notion of power which Leibniz introduced to his founding of physical economy as a branch of science.

The significance of the points just listed, becomes apparent when we shift attention to the transmission of such ideas (i.e., powers) from one mind to another. The picture becomes richer and clearer, as we study the functional role of irony, in general, and metaphor, in particular, in Classical forms of composition and performance of both plastic and non-plastic art. An example is the best Greek Classical sculpture, in which an instantaneous moment of a body in motion is the idea expressed. This conception is demonstrated by Brunelleschi's crafting of the cupola of the famous Cathedral of Florence, in which the principle of constructing the cupola is the catenary ("hanging chain" curve), the curve which is the Leibniz-Bernoulli epitome of a universal principle of least action—the epitome of frozen motion in action, and the secret underlying such closely related other residents of the complex domain as hyperbolic and natural-logarithmic functions.

The transmission of ideas of that class of universals, such as universal physical principles, is the crucial, functional connection which defines a viable form of social processes. We use measurement, and mathematical formulations, but the essence of the matter is a form of cooperation premised on the process of transmitting ideas of the class belonging to the category of powers. It is in art, rather than mathematics, especially Classical art forms, that the standards for the social process of transmitting such ideas are cultivated.

Therefore, we must think of a valid type of physical-mathematical conceptions as a branch of Classical art, and of Classical art as a branch of physical science. It is a physical science, because it generates a palpable physical effect, a measurable increase in the human species' ability to exist, and to increase its power, as a species, in and over the universe it inhabits. Such transmitted ideas, as long as they exist as ideas within society, are immortal. So is the moment of thought, which later generations replicate within their own individual minds, through re-creating the act of discovery by an Archytas, Plato, Kepler, Leibniz, or Gauss, within their own minds.

Such ideas may be compared with “improved genes,” which have the kind of effect on society’s power to exist, which only a genetic improvement would accomplish in a lower form of life. The progress of society as a living process, in that way, keeps the original individual’s discovery of such a “gene” alive as long as that process of self-development of society is either continued, or revived.

It is such a human individual, as an immortal soul within an ongoing historical social process, which is the standard for defining the meaning of *agapē*; of the general welfare, the common good.

That is, in brief, the gist of the matter. That is the standard of truthfulness by which all society should rule itself in all matters.

3. The Great Man in History

The essential principle of peace depends upon the existence of individuals who are exceptional, morally and intellectually, even relative to the class of those who are otherwise deserving of being classed as needed leaders in society. The cross-over from the ordinary leader, even some outstanding ones, to such exceptional individuals, is defined by the way in which only today’s historically exceptional person, such as Pope John Paul II, for example, is efficiently self-ruled by a sense of the true meaning of the living person’s ruling self-interest immortality of the human soul.

The ordinary person today, locates his or her so-called self-interest within the perceived interests of the mortal self, or, similarly, within the bounds of pains and pleasures which are the common experience of mortal life. The person of a higher degree of moral development, thinks primarily of what his or her life will mean after his or her own death, both for past and future mankind considered as a whole. All truly great statesmen, such as Solon of Athens, think so. Jesus Christ taught—and was a living expression of such wisdom in his Passion and Crucifixion—so.

The distinction does not end there. An adequate definition must shift emphasis from the simple choice of deed, to that which is specifically a uniquely human act—an act exemplified by the discovery of a universal physical principle, such as Kepler’s uniquely original discovery of universal gravitation; Leibniz’s uniquely original discovery of many things, including the calculus and the related principle of universal least action; Gauss’s 1799 presentation of the original discovery of the fundamental theorem of algebra; and Riemann’s revolutionary 1854 habilitation dissertation. On that account, we honor the past and future with our momentary mortal existence, and will not permit ourselves to do anything, or perform any act of omission, respecting principle, which would rightly be considered shameful in the vision of us by the always-watching past and future generations of mankind. Those who achieve that superior conception of personal self-interest, are

the truly great men and women of their time and place.

To what degree, I have not determined; but, on balance, President Franklin Roosevelt was a great man for his time. In every great crisis of mankind, the production and selection of leaders partaking of that exceptional quality, has usually been relatively decisive in the outcome of that crisis, for that period, and that situation. So, it is for the U.S.A. today.

One would hope, that the future of mankind would not be gambled on the rarity of great men and women of such exceptional qualifications. A better result would not be achieved by greater emphasis on democracy, but only by cultivating so many qualified to be leaders for times of crisis, that a happy outcome were always a more likely prospect than we have before us in the U.S.A. today. Today, our nation’s survival as a republic hangs by a thread or two. I, fortunately and unfortunately, am one of the few such threads available.

Until now, the most pervasive problem in known history of cultures, has been the role of the exceptional quality of the leading individual personality in inducing a society to master a systemic crisis intrinsic to its existing culture and general population—such as the imperilled U.S.A. today—or, in the alternative, the great suffering which such a society brings upon itself if it either lacks such a person to assume that leading role, or if it refuses to accept that leadership when it were available. Thus, in all great Classical drama, the principal two subject-matters are The Tragic and The Sublime. Hamlet’s Denmark is a Classically Tragic society, whereas Jeanne d’Arc epitomizes The Sublime in a most poignant way. Jeanne d’Arc spent her mortal life wisely; not only for France, but for all civilization; she is a blessed immortal soul.

Where Hamlet, given the opportunity to spend his life to save his nation, succumbed for fear of offending the custom carrying that nation, and led himself, toward doom, Jeanne was what Friedrich Schiller defined as a beautiful soul; she knew her life was mortal, and chose to spend her talent well. That quality of the Sublime which is crucial for a nation, or a world wracked by an existential quality of systemic crisis, requires an individual who is dedicated not to “my interests,” but, rather, to ensuring that the totality of a mortal life’s opportunity was not wasted by spending that talent on things which would be worth nothing to a man once he were already dead. If that person’s choice is truthfully useful to human progress, he or she has achieved the effect of the Sublime.

That notion of the Sublime defines what should be classed as “the great man” in society, the man who expresses the Sublime in that way.

The conflict between the great personality and the “little me,” is just that. The little people, just because of their littleness, often tend to destroy their great personalities, and their nation, in two ways. On the one side, they seek to drag the person of higher dedication down to the common level, saying, perhaps, “We will trust you if you are humble, because, then, you are no better than we are.” Or, they express their hatred of leaders, by putting clowns from among themselves



Citizens gather around a LaRouche organizing table near Washington College in Chicago, where they are challenged on their responsibility for “national security,” and for acting with an exceptional leader to change history.

on the throne. This conflict is a variable degree of problem. Where the influence of Classical culture and scientific progress are relatively more influential, popular opinion prizes accomplished and dedicated leading personalities, and Classical art. When a society is relatively depraved, it esteems the worst strata of exemplars, in leading personalities and art, to represent the little-mindedness of that nation as a whole.

When the crucial point is reached, as now, when a generation or more of habituated folly brings a society to the brink of general collapse, the population in general, and also leading institutions and personalities are confronted with a choice. End your foolishness, or go under! The U.S.A., among other nations, is at that critical threshold today. In such a circumstance, no individual, not even a Jeanne d’Arc, for example, can determine the outcome. Nonetheless, if those persons who are blessed with the developed potential for a higher, Sublime quality of personal commitment, do not act, the worst for all of that society becomes more or less inevitable.

Those are simply the basic facts of the problem described in a general way. There is another aspect to the significance of the great man under conditions of grave systemic crisis, such as that of the present moment. There are several crucial topics to be considered under that heading, but the economic aspect is the most crucial.

Capital Formation and Recovery

The trend in reports is, that the U.S. domestic product may be in the order of \$10-11 trillions per year, and the aggregate

for the world as a whole in the order of something more than \$40 trillions. The total debt exceeds some *hundreds of trillions of dollars*, much of it off-market, and much relatively short term, such as financial derivatives. The presently outstanding debt could never be paid in a timely fashion within the framework of the existing world monetary-financial system and economic policies of nations. Therefore, the attempt to collect on that mass of debts would plunge the world into a genocidal crisis comparable to Europe’s Fourteenth-Century, genocidal New Dark Age.

At the same time, the principal nations of the Americas, and Europe and Africa, are operating at levels below a physical-economic break-even point. There must be a rapid expansion of employment, with emphasis upon a shift from financial and other dispensable types of services, to large increases in employment in production of a mix of essential and high-technology capital goods, and a surge in employment in long-term basic economic infrastructure, such as transportation, power, water management, land reclamation, education and health-care systems. These imperative changes will require a relatively vast and growing infusion of long-term credit for capital improvements in the private and public sectors.

Such a challenge can be managed. However, by the nature of the situation, there must be a profound shift in policy-thinking, from today’s shrinking of forward thinking to the microscopic time-span of today’s financial trader, to long-term thinking focussed largely on one to two generations of build-up of physical capital factors. Short- to medium-term



China tests the world's first operating maglev railroad, at Shanghai. In the U.S., "there must be a profound shift in policy-thinking, from today's shrinking of forward thinking to the microscopic time-span of today's financial trader, to long-term thinking focussed largely on one to two generations of build-up of physical capital factors."

thinking will continue, but will emphasize the task of managing stability of the long-term process over the span of the bumps and gullies in the relatively shorter term.

The management of that balance between shorter-term and long-term capital formations, will require a return of the United States to the kinds of strict regulation, and fixed exchange-rates which prevailed in national and world affairs during the immediate two post-war decades.

Those conditions and requirements require a change in the character of the functions of government, back toward those of the Franklin Roosevelt era and immediate post-war decades. The habits of deregulation, privatization, free trade, and shareholder value, must be uprooted. The emphasis must be on crafting a system of checks and balances aimed to ensure the stable upward flow of physical capital formation, technological progress, and rebuilt standard of infrastructure and of living over the course of more than a generation.

A recovery program of the required scale and central missions must be integrated by aid of what used to be termed "Critical Pathway" scheduling. The principal source of danger to the success of a recovery program of that type, is that the effort will be nibbled to death as if by an invasion of mice; mice disguised as members of Congress, lobbyists, populist demands for those kinds of shifts in priorities which would fritter the recovery away in such fashion. The allotted funds for fixing a crucial bottleneck are diverted to some worthy cause, and the bottleneck is left uncorrected. The effect might remind us of the old gag: "A camel is a horse designed by a committee." Only a strong President, with energetically capable key aides, can prevent those sorts of corrosive attrition, by going directly to the people whenever a popular political mobilization for frictional corrosion

threatens the integrity of a long-term reconstruction.

For this set of conditions and tasks, personalities which find their identity in the long-term effects of their present actions, are the indispensable leaders of society. The quality of such persons is expressed by their dedication to progress in knowledge and use of universal principles, as typified by progress in the accumulation and employment of universal physical principles. Their motives are located within the bounds of the long-term, universal view, thus touching the Sublime.

When a culture is in self-inflicted collapse, as the U.S.A. today; when the economy has collapsed to a level of physical output which is not at least self-sufficient; getting successfully into the future, that as soon as possible, is indispensable. To march into that future, demands that leaders "see" both that future and the choice of pathway by which it may be reached. The ability to meet those requirements of foresight and decision-making, touches upon the Sublime. In such times, it is national leadership so selected which leads the nation to its national security, as President Franklin Roosevelt did.

4. The Present World Situation

At the present time the U.S.A. has no capable strategic adversary, or combination of adversaries on this planet, unless "43" creates such adversary forces by a continuation of his presently accelerating, reckless capitulation to the current utopian policies of Vice-President Cheney et al.

Should we put the presently depression-ridden world through the necessary measures of constructive economic re-organization in bankruptcy, the preconditions exist for sus-

tainable and gradually accelerating improvements in the world economic conditions, using methods and objectives akin in spirit to the decolonized world of sovereign nation-states which President Franklin Roosevelt had intended for the post-war world.

Admittedly, there could be dangers of a violent type, but, were we engaged in a general economic recovery—that, in partnership with most of the nations of the Americas and Eurasia, for example—we could readily develop and maintain a depth of strategic defense capabilities which would be awesome against any likely eruptions by a foolish government elsewhere.

The Administration's presently hysterical lunge toward war is not prompted by any desire to overcome some actual strategic threat extant today. It lunges toward war, because it wishes war, and is disposed to adopt any pretext it can concoct to have that war. There are no actual facts, no evidence, no cause of action under rules of engagement, no basis for a declaration of war. The lack of production of any actual evidence of probable cause tells us that the Administration wants war for no other reason than that it, like Roman Emperors Tiberius, Caligula, Nero, et al., passionately desires war as an intemperate child might be prepared to kill for the sake of getting a lollipop.

The other key factor aiding the war drive, is the fact of those leading forces who would prefer to risk sending the world into the likely prospect of global Hell, rather than resist the war. Cowardly "world-historical" figures, in sundry nations, would rather go to Hell than risk the severe displeasure of a government of the U.S.A. which has currently no net base of support among its allies, or the majority of its own population. The shortage of great leaders of nations, at a time we need them most, might, unfortunately, be noted on the tombstone of this global civilization.

The Common Tasks of Mankind

On the other side of the ledger, the immediate need for a global network of great infrastructure projects, is the marker of the practical basis for bringing at least most of the nations of the world into this complex of transportation, power, water-management projects. These projects, typified by what my associates and I have defined as the Eurasian Landbridge project, would become, within a generation or less, the most powerful economy-driver ever. Although the national components of these projects would be installed on and by the relevant sovereign governments, the cooperation and coordination in matters of technology and credit must be facilitated by new international monetary-financial systems through which the needed long-term credit and settling of accounts would be well-ordered.

These great infrastructure programs would provide part of the market for expanding industries and agriculture, and would serve as the basis for development of new industry and new urban centers in new areas. The long-term objective of

such infrastructure development in Eurasia, is the opening of areas where large natural resources exist, resources which could not be developed without the new infrastructure.

For this mission, the world must have a prevalent standard set of rates for debt-service which do not rise to the level of the rates of physical growth, per capita and per square kilometer, associated with the capital improvements for which the credit is extended.

The secure passage of our U.S.A., will be predetermined, not by any mere interpretation of the existing, imperilled world order, but, rather, by our choice of that *intention*, that mission, which predetermines our planet's successful orbital trajectory, its escape from the grip of the past and present, into the future. This ability to discover and adopt creative physical-scientific and kindred choices of our republic's intentional orbit, is a power which exists only for the human species, and not for any other type of abiotic or living species within the Creator's universe.

With the world's present monetary-financial system now disintegrating, and the economies of all of the nations of the Americas and Europe presently in a powerdive, it should be clear that the generally accepted slogans, explanations, and recipes of the leaderships of our political parties, major news media, and popular opinion, represent, combined, nothing but a highway to a global catastrophe for our nation and its people.

Clearly, the time has come when the possibility of the survival of our republic depends on the willingness of a majority among our people to abandon their habitual mind-slavery to so-called popular opinion. If our republic is to outlive the present crisis, we must not only abandon the war policies of Vice-President Cheney and his Chicken-hawks. Despite the monstrous mental decay in our schools, universities, and financier-controlled mass media, our survival as a nation now requires a majority among us to turn to actually thinking, as Britain's Percy Shelley wrote in his "In Defence of Poetry:" we require a reawakening of mental life of our citizens, away from mind-dulling populism and its fads, to the practice of "imparting and receiving profound and impassioned conceptions respecting man and nature."

There exist no simple-minded answers for the problems of survival or collapse of our nation today.

It is now a time when we shall either think and discuss in rigorous and profound terms, or we shall not continue to survive as a nation for very much longer. Widespread numb-headedness and opportunistic resort to populist rhetoric, instead of actually thinking, is presently the greatest single threat to our republic's security today. Demanding that politics be brought down to the level of, for example, outgoing Senator Phil Gramm's simple-minded populist slogans, would ensure the continued stupefaction of our political processes and their leading institutions, causing the probable early disintegration of our republic. "Politics for Dummies" may appear to be the popular standard for political discussion today. The fact remains that such standards are likely to pro-

duce results in the same direction as manuals in “Brain Surgery for Dummies.” Confining political dialogue to the level of content preferred by self-avowed dummies may turn out to be the most important of, even perhaps the only great threat to our national security under today’s national and worldwide crisis conditions.

The successful struggle for true freedom—to gain it, to regain it, to preserve it—always began within the human mind. All the great movements for freedom depended upon a core of future leadership rooted in a Classical-humanist approach to education, such as that of the famous Brothers of the Common Life who, like the writings of Dante Alighieri and his followers, had great influence on the generation which brought forth the Fifteenth-Century Renaissance.

Therefore the deepest fault of the imperilled United States today, is that its present policies are dominated by foolish conceits of those disciples of Thomas Huxley who have crafted the lunatic utopian doctrine of such Bertrand Russell followers as Vice-President Cheney and his unsavory flock of Chicken-hawks. These dupes of the utopian rant of Russell et al., have, manifestly, like Russell himself before them, refused to recognize the existence of a principled distinction between mankind and British Lord Solly Zuckermann’s baobons gathering nuts from the baobab trees.

National Mental Security

At this moment, the greatest danger to U.S. national security, comes from internal, not external threats. The threat is essentially a psychological one, or, better said, a psychopathological problem. The current epicenter of that problem is the White House itself. The evidence needed to prove that fact, is in plain sight, like the “purloined letter” of one of Edgar Allan Poe’s famous detective-stories. More importantly, so is the obvious cure.

In the beginning of this report, I emphasized the fact that the current President is a man living, mentally, not in the real world, but in a controlled, “other world” environment, like the all too familiar case of a mature woman who has retreated into a “soap opera”-like world of playing “doll house.” As long as the victim of her flight from reality is able to avoid subject-matters which do not threaten her obsessive clinging to her need to believe that the real world is a shadow of her “doll house”-like world, she may appear to be quite normal. The same “doll house”-like syndrome also appears in the behavior of “controlled groups,” which hide from fearful realities, by building a mental wall as a kind of self-imposed, controlled psychological environment, such as that which the current White House crew has erected as an attempted hysterical denial of the reality, that the delusion which they share, “our economic way of life,” is disintegrating. To defend that “doll house” fantasy, to make economic reality “go away,” they are prepared to launch a new World War, this time “A War to End the World,” the war currently demanded by an hysterical President George W. Bush, Jr.

The nature of psychopathologies such as “43’s,” states of mind comparable to the image of “Hitler in the Bunker,” is rather well known among able psychopathologists, and relevant other specialists. Playwright Tennessee Williams’ *Glass Menagerie*, is a reflection of such a psychopathological pattern rotting out the life of an individual family.

The essential difference between the typical, individual case of the “doll house” syndrome, that which controls the life of a family household, and the same shared delusionary condition in a “tight group,” such as the current Bush Administration, is to be found in the notion of the controlled group, such as a religious group modelled upon what Sinclair Lewis saw so insightfully in his portrait of “Elmer Gantry.” We witness the same mass psychology in the current behavior of the government of Israel, and the controlling influence of Cheney’s Chicken-hawks within the “doll house”-like qualities of the overall behavior of “43’s” Administration.

The fact that that Administration is presently controlled by a severe case of the “doll house” syndrome, is made clear by the Administration’s refusal to face up to the exploding reality of a present global, as well as U.S. internal economic and monetary-financial collapse. This is made clear by the explosive eruption of sanity among our people, in their hitherto suppressed, now growing perception of the reality of the economic collapse, and their horror of “43’s” mad flight forward, from the unbearable fear of economic collapse, into the consoling, suicidal euphoria of a mad dash toward the hoped-for killing fields of Armageddon.

Many people, including most of the professional psychologists whose work I have studied, may be able to describe the form of the “doll house” syndrome rather convincingly, up to the point their interpretation falls into the same pathological trap which they describe in their relevant mental patients. “Doll house” syndromes in the behavior of adults can not be competently diagnosed without showing the existence of a corresponding difference between the controlling belief of the proverbial woman holding family tea-parties in the attic, and the actual nature of the reality from which the participants in that common delusion are fleeing so hysterically.

The “doll house” syndrome (“Step on a crack; break your mother’s back!”) in a larger-than-family grouping, usually, perhaps always, emerges with the associated feature of pathological control over the group of victims as a whole. There must be one or more leading personalities, within the ostensible leadership of the grouping, who—like a wife-beating, bipolar head of a household—enforces the control; who mobilizes the group in pack-rat formation to rally against those dissidents who insist on bringing realities, such as the doom of the present world monetary-financial system, into conjunction with the real-life personal experience of the group itself.

It is those kinds of mechanisms, expressed, so obviously, in the extreme, by the current Bush Administration, which are the chief real-life source of threats to the national security of the U.S.A. today.



als who privately agree with you; but do not carry your dissent to the point of challenging the axiomatic errors of the population, as axiomatic errors." This latter syndrome has been typical, even in earlier generations, of certain otherwise gifted scientists, even some leading ones, who out of fear would seek to prostitute themselves to what they knew to be false, even disgusting, for the sake of their academic honors, their careers.

The pivot of the currently increased spread of that type of psychopathology today, is the degree to which ideas are not considered a matter of truthfulness, but of mere opinion.

The fact is that "43," like economic advisors such as Paul O'Neill and Larry Lindsey, is in an insane flight from today's economic reality. That fact merely symptomizes, rather than defines, the specific psychopathological mechanism controlling the increasing collective insanity of the Administration.

The axiomatic root of the hysteria shared among the leaders of the Administration, is shown by the fact that they typify, in the extreme, that majority among that generation of "Baby Boomers" whose adult experience, in Europe as in North America, has been a delusion. This has been the delusion associated with the 1964-1972 cultural paradigm shift, also in Europe, including many of the Soviet elite's privileged youth, now turned financial predators, from that same generation. It is the delusion associated with such included characteristic symptoms as "post-industrial society," "information theory," and "consumerism."

These changes in axiomatic assumptions of combined conscious and unwitting belief, typified by the widespread psychopathology known as "consumerism," constitute a pathological belief-system of the relevant members of that generation. Even those of that generation who have principled rational objections to the tenets of that cultural paradigm-shift, fall prey to the social pressures of "you have to go along, to get along," and adapt to those pressures in the hope of being accepted by the controlling forces now dominated by the characteristic ideology of that generation. In other words, the fearful sense that "we must be realistic; we must adapt to the presently ruling authority of that opinion," becomes the psychopathological mechanism by which even the more rational members of that generation tended to be controlled, either directly or indirectly, by the ideologies shared among what appear to be the presently empowered representatives of that "Baby Boomer" ideology, today.

One form of adaptation among dissenters, is a kind of psychological encystment: "Share your dissent with individu-

The hope of freeing our people from the pathological syndromes which have controlled the adults of the Baby Boomer generation, from the aftermath of the 1964-1972 cultural paradigm-shift, until now, is that reality itself has intervened into the consciousness of society, with a general economic depression, whose existence has become undeniable to all but psychopathological cases such as the current White House, and the continuing crescendo among the numbers of people, influentials and others, around the today's world, who are now saying of me: "Obviously, he has been right all along, while we were wrong."

For this reason, I have always cautioned my associates and other collaborators of the importance of practicing Socratic dialogue in their outreach into the street and other marketplaces of ideas. There are several reasons for this; one is maintenance of one's own sanity. The majority of the public may be wrong, and, in fact, usually is; but we must always know the realities of our society, and must deal with the errors of sundry varieties of wrong-headed popular opinion, by engaging it in a Socratic dialogue, as Plato's Socrates did. We must discover the realities of the experience to which various strata of the population are being exposed, and play back those realities to them. It is by means of that outreach, into the streets and other relevant places, which I have always insisted my associates apply, that my associates protect their own sanity from the risk of the "doll-house syndrome," and also the larger population to whose welfare we are devoted.

Only groups afflicted with the kind of "doll house" psychopathologies which I have summarily identified here, could deny the physical reality of my definition of the strategic practical issues of humanity.

That potentially fatal denial presently persists. Fight to change that, in yourself and others. Fight so, as if the life of you and your friends and family might depend upon the outcome. It does.

War on Iraq Already Begun, Can Still Be Stopped

by Muriel Mirak-Weissbach

The early October war moves of the U.S. and British governments, against strong internal and international opposition and amid economic collapse, point to the necessity of stopping a war that has already begun.

Following the announcement by chief UN weapons inspector Hans Blix on Oct. 1, that Iraq had okayed UN demands, and inspectors could arrive Oct. 15, the White House went into a “thwart mode,” as State Department spokesman Richard Boucher put it, and concentrated on ramming through resolutions for war powers, in the U.S. Congress, as well as in the United Nations Security Council. While Russia, China, and France signalled satisfaction with the UN-Iraqi accord, Secretary of State Colin Powell informed the world that “Our position is that [Blix] should get new instructions in the form of a resolution.”

From Finland, former President George H.W. Bush threw his weight behind the war, announcing, “I fully support the Iraq policy of my son.”

The war document that came out of White House meetings with members of Congress Oct. 2 (see *Congressional Closeup*), announced from the Rose Garden by George W. Bush, represented a deal between the President, right-wing Republicans, and the war-mongers of the Democratic Leadership Council who have been pressuring Bush for war since Sept. 11, 2001. The attendance at the press conference to release the draft pointed this up: Joe Lieberman (D-Conn.) and John McCain (R-Ariz.); Trent Lott (R-Miss.), Dennis Hastert (R-Ill.), Evan Bayh (D-Ind.), and Dick Gephardt (D-Mo.).

That same day, the proposed UN Security Council resolution being pushed by the United States and Britain was leaked by the *New York Times*, and is a lollapalooza, intended to make the resumption of inspections impossible. The resolution finds Iraq in “material breach” of existing UN Security

Council resolutions. It demands that Iraq provide in 21 days a complete inventory of its entire biological, chemical, nuclear, ballistic missile and related programs, including “any which it claims are for purposes not related to weapons production or material,” *before weapons inspectors can return to Iraq*. A further condition: UN and International Atomic Energy Agency inspectors must be allowed to conduct interviews in Iraq with Iraqis and their families, “without the presence of observers from the Iraqi government,” or to remove the Iraqis from Iraq for the interviews. The resolution demands the “names of all personnel associated with Iraq’s chemical, biological, nuclear and ballistic missile programs and the associated research, development and production facilities.” It would also establish an armed UN security force with the right to declare no-fly/no-drive zones, exclusion zones, ground and air transport corridors “which shall be enforced by UN security forces or by members of the Council.” And of course, it authorizes war if Iraq interferes with any of its conditions or actions.

Can the War Be Stopped?

Lyndon LaRouche on Oct. 2 called the resolution a witting fraud, designed to provoke rejection by Iraq and thus provide sanction to continue the war. With its demand for unfettered access to all Presidential palaces, without prior notification, and the deployment of a military force to back up the inspectors, the resolution’s intent is evidently to create the circumstances where Saddam Hussein can be assassinated. Thus White House spokesman Ari Fleischer’s statement Oct. 1, that “the cost of one bullet” to assassinate Saddam Hussein, would be preferable to costs of a war, was not just flippant arrogance; it conformed perfectly to the spirit of the UN resolution. That resolution also demands the identification of every Iraqi scientist and engineer—a hit list for assassinations

or kidnappings, in the tradition of Pol Pot's Khmer Rouge, who tried to liquidate all well-educated Cambodians.

LaRouche said the resolution, and the minds behind it, are insane. He suggested, that, if Bush pushes this in the UN Security Council, that body should respond by establishing a Sanity Commission to inspect President Bush, Vice President Dick Cheney, and Defense Secretary Donald Rumsfeld, to determine whether or not they have lost their minds.

In LaRouche's estimation, the war can still be stopped. Resistance is widespread in the United States population and among elected and other local leaders. It is coalescing around the alternative strategic approach launched by LaRouche with his mass circulation of 7 million leaflets and broadsides since July, his demand that war party leader Vice President Cheney resign, and his "Truth in U.S. National Security Policy" counterattack to the White House "pre-emptive war" doctrine in this week's *Feature*. If the U.S. House of Representatives will do nothing, the Senate could wield power to block any resolution giving Bush powers to wage war. Democratic Senator Robert Byrd of West Virginia has taken the leadership in this fight, by exposing the role of Defense Secretary Rumsfeld in helping "make a monster," by supplying Iraq with chemical weapons. The offensive opened up by Senator Byrd (a 50-year veteran of the Congress), could contribute to blocking action by that body for war.

War 'No Matter What Saddam Does'

The political battle to halt the war is a race against time, since the military action is under way and being steadily accelerated. LaRouche and *EIR*'s assessments agree with recent estimates issued by two leading military observers, Jacques Isnard of France and Amir Oren of Israel, that the war has already begun. Writing in *Le Monde* Sept. 25, Isnard stressed that the targets of increasingly frequent aerial bombardments by Anglo-American fighter-bombers in the "no-fly" zones, have shifted from Iraqi anti-aircraft positions, to command, control, and communications centers. Isnard noted other significant indications of the military escalation: The expansion of Al-Udeid air base in Qatar and its becoming the location for a command center of the U.S. Central Command; the deployment of additional U.S. and British air, ground, and naval forces in the Persian Gulf region—5,000 in Kuwait, 5,000 in Bahrain, 2,000 in Oman, 2,000 in Turkey—and B-2 bombers at Britain's Diego Garcia base in the Indian Ocean. Sixty-four thousand American soldiers should be in the Gulf by mid-October, wrote Isnard, not counting the personnel (plus planes and helicopters) on board six U.S. aircraft carriers to arrive before year's end. Finally, he cited reports in *Aviation Week & Space Technology* that six U.S. military reconnaissance satellites have been positioned to cover the Middle East region.

In an article in *Ha'aretz* on Sept. 20, Israeli expert Oren stated that future history books will identify Sept. 5, as the "date on which the second Iraq war started." That day, "planes of the Western alliance, which lifted off from Kuwait, at-

tacked a command and control facility of the Iraqi air defense network at H-3." The H-3 site "was the western terminal of the [old] oil pipeline built by the British through Iraq and Jordan to its Mediterranean outlet" in Haifa. The air attack involved "nine American F-15 and three British Tornados," escorted by "dozens of interceptor, control, refueling, rescue and electronic warfare aircraft."

In the 1967 and 1973 Israeli-Arab wars, H-3 was the starting point for Iraqi attacks against Israel, and, in turn, the target of Israeli air attacks. In 1991, the H-3 base was thought to be the place where the Iraqis had chemical warheads, which they did not use. This time, though, when attacked by the United States, Iraq "might try to launch chemical or biological material at enemy targets, both military and civilian." Oren concludes: "Therefore, the bombing of the H-3 base was the first combat operation, and not by chance in the western Iraq sector, of the current campaign—a campaign that will not be called off, no matter what Saddam Hussein does."

On Sept. 30, another expert observer—editor Charles Heyman of the military publication, *Jane's Fighting Armies*—agreed. Heyman told BBC: "History will record that the war against Iraq actually began three weeks ago." Heyman pointed to the important new factor, that the targets of U.S.-U.K. bombardments were now both inside and also outside the no-fly zones.

No Cakewalk

Judging from statements made by Rumsfeld, Cheney, Wolfowitz, and Richard Perle, the Administration must believe it can conduct a "blitzkrieg," and declare early victory. Thus, Perle, for example, in an Oct. 2 interview to the German financial daily *Handelsblatt*—in which he otherwise brutally insulted Germany's Chancellor, Gerhard Schröder, for not supporting an Iraq invasion—said the war would be "targeted, effective, and quick."

Significantly, military experts who have had ample war experience from two countries, Great Britain and Israel, have been voicing their concerns that such "blitzkrieg" fantasies are absurd. Most recently, Israeli military historian Martin van Creveld offered his expert views. Writing in the German daily *Die Welt*, on Sept. 27, van Creveld noted that, unlike 1991, this time neither Iraq's Arab neighbors nor Turkey wants to provide basing rights. A massive aerial war will not succeed alone in ousting Saddam Hussein, van Creveld said; therefore, ground troops will have to be deployed, and airports near Baghdad will have to be taken, to allow for further troops and matériel to be flown in.

The Israeli historian, who reports that he had heard of such war plans in Washington, warned that they could fail. He recalled that German air landings in Holland in 1940 and in Crete in 1941, had heavy casualties, and nearly ended in fiasco. He concluded: "If the actual plan looks like this sketch, the Bush Administration would be well advised to rethink—or to risk a spectacular defeat, like that of the French under comparable conditions in 1954 in Dien Bien Phu."

U.S. Ambassador Tells Egypt: Censor LaRouche

by Muriel Mirak-Weissbach
and Hussein Askary

During the Clinton Administration, Secretary of State Madeleine Albright used to pop up in foreign capitals and preach the virtues of “democracy,” American-style. In Kazakstan and other Central Asian republics, for example, she would bring a laundry list of demands that her hosts should immediately fulfill, in order to be counted among the “free nations” of the world, and friends of the United States. Liberal, free-market economic policies, plus freedom of the press, were always high on the list.

Now, with the George W. Bush Administration, much has changed—including, apparently, freedom of the press. U.S. Ambassador to Egypt David Welch recently demanded that the country’s newspaper editors do quite the opposite, and perform political censorship in their press. On Sept. 20, a letter written by Welch appeared in *Al-Ahram*, the leading daily and weekly of Egypt, understood to reflect the views of the government, and considered a newspaper of record, not only in Egypt, but throughout the Arab world.

In his letter, which was published there in Arabic (and also, in English, on the Embassy’s home page; see *Documentation*), His Excellency referred to numerous articles that had appeared on the anniversary of Sept. 11. He complained that there were many “voices in the media questioning who planned and committed the attacks, and positing incredible conspiracy theories without the slightest bit of evidence to back them up.” Not only that, but a leading sociology professor “spent nearly half an hour trying to cast doubt on al-Qaeda’s culpability and even went so far as to implicate the American government by asserting that America had benefited from the attacks.”

‘Editors: Keep This in Mind’

Denouncing the Egyptian news reporting as “disregard for the facts,” which may “tarnish the reputation of the Egyptian media in the eyes of the world,” Welch called for censorship: “I hope editors will keep this in mind and exercise their editorial judgment when reviewing articles or columns to print in their publications.”

This blatant intervention into the internal affairs of a sovereign country created an uproar in Egypt, with a large group of Egyptian intellectuals calling for expelling Ambassador Welch from Egypt and declaring him *persona non grata*. A statement was issued by the Egyptian Journalists Society,

condemning Welch’s call for censorship. It was published in *Al-Ahram* on Sept. 24, and read as follows:

“In its meeting on Sunday, the Bureau of the Supervisory Board of the Journalists’ Society discussed the comments sent to the Society in response to the article written by Mr. David Welch, U.S. Ambassador to Cairo, and published in *Al-Ahram* daily; especially his call on Egyptian chief editors to ban any articles and opinion commentaries that do not fit into the American viewpoint on the responsibility of al-Qaeda for the September 11 attacks. On this occasion, the Bureau emphasizes that the main principle to which the Society and all Egyptian journalists are committed, is that the freedom of expression includes the right to publish all opinions, no matter how much they go against the general consensus; and that the road to truth starts from presenting all views, and not from the scissors of censorship.

“There is no doubt that the publishing of this article [by Welch] by the oldest and most prestigious Egyptian and Arab newspaper [*Al-Ahram*], is the embodiment of this principle, while it is highly doubtful that a similar article criticizing the American press would ever find its way to an American newspaper that easily.

“While expressing its astonishment at the U.S. Ambassador’s disregard for the principle of freedom of expression and publishing, it also [rejects] his attempt to manipulate this principle for the advantage of the American Administration’s viewpoint. . . .

“The Bureau would like to assure Mr. Ambassador that any attempt to interfere in the publishing policies of Egyptian newspapers is regarded as an unacceptable move, violating the independence of the press as granted by the constitution and law. Furthermore, it is useless to expect a positive response from any Egyptian chief editor to any orders that might bring the real damage to the reputation of the Egyptian press.”

It’s LaRouche

The refusal to accept the official cover story about the attacks of Sept. 11, 2001—that “Osama bin Laden did it”—is not a phenomenon limited to Egypt. Behind closed doors, and increasingly publicly, doubts are being raised. Nor are those asking questions about it, projecting a “conspiracy theory.” Rather, since the day of those terrible events, serious political analysts have pointed to the impossibility that such an operation could have been planned, organized, and executed by this or any other terrorist group.

The first to issue an analysis of this sort, was Lyndon LaRouche, on the day of the attacks. His immediate and subsequent, more detailed, analyses of the attacks identified the strategic intention, as well as the historical, philosophical, and political background to the Clash of Civilizations faction behind the operation.

LaRouche’s analysis was picked up immediately in the Arab and Islamic world, and was prominently covered in the Egyptian press. In January 2002, a LaRouche representative

was invited to present his analysis to a seminar at the University of Cairo, alongside Egyptian Gen. Mahmoud Khalaf, whose military-strategic analysis dovetailed with LaRouche's reading (see *EIR*, Feb. 1).

Since that time, LaRouche's views, not only on this issue, but on economic, political, and strategic developments more generally, have been aired widely in the Egyptian press. Increasingly, LaRouche has been being identified as the voice of the "other America," the "real America," and acknowledged as a Presidential candidate they would like to endorse. *Al-Ahram* ran an interview with LaRouche in August, by Sohair Soukkary. Then, on the anniversary of Sept. 11, a plethora of articles, including interviews with LaRouche, appeared.

The following gives just a taste of the coverage: From Sept. 7-13, articles from *EIR* on the role of Israeli Prime Minister Ariel Sharon in the Sept. 11 provocation, appeared in the Saudi daily *Al-Watan* and the Egyptian Arabic version, *Al-Ahram al-Arabi*. The Arabic translation of LaRouche's Presidential campaign statement, "Pollard Affair Never Ended,"

was published on *Middle East Online*'s front page, and in the Saudi daily *Al-Watan*, and circulated through Internet groups widely.

Many editorials in the Persian Gulf press included reference to LaRouche's analysis of the 9/11 attacks. The Dubai-based *Al-Bayan* daily referred to LaRouche twice on Sept. 11, 2002, in the editorial of its political supplement, and in commentary on the "Arab Affairs" page.

The same daily published an op-ed on Sept. 13, 2002, by Egyptian Brig. Gen. Hosam Swelam (ret.). Swelam, a renowned military strategist, cited LaRouche in the context of the increasing Egyptian-American strategic tension, and said that LaRouche indicated that the deteriorating U.S. policy toward Egypt was the result of the growing influence of the Zionist and Israeli circles inside the Bush Administration. Swelam also referred to the Israeli Jabotinskyite schemes for redrawing the map of the Middle East. He stressed that "President Mubarak has been fully aware" of these developments, and therefore has been acting prudently and on the basis of

Israelis Attack U.S. Chicken-Hawk Faction

Echoes of Lyndon LaRouche's Middle East initiatives are surfacing in Israeli political discourse, especially concerning the danger that Prime Minister Ariel Sharon and the U.S. "Chicken-hawks" roosting under the wings of Vice President Dick Cheney, pose for the survival of Israel.

Akiva Eldar, senior commentator for the daily *Ha'aretz*, authored an article on Oct. 1, "Perles of Wisdom for the Faithful," blasting U.S. Defense Policy Board Chairman Richard Perle and Undersecretary of Defense for policy Douglas Feith. Current Washington discussions about redrawing the map of the Middle East, he writes, fit "some old dreams of a few of the key strategists around the Bush-Cheney-Rumsfeld triangle running America's Iraq policy." He references the infamous briefing at the Pentagon in July, organized by Perle, where a presenter's slide proclaimed, "Palestine is Israel, Jordan is Palestine, and Iraq is the Hashemite Kingdom."

A former Israeli security official, Eldar reports, "met two weeks ago with a very well-connected Republican member of Perle's Policy Board. . . . The Israeli warned the American about an all-out war with the entire Arab world, and added that the Perle plan would create 'an impossible strategic environment' for Israel."

Eldar quotes from the 1996 policy statement that Perle and Feith wrote for then-Prime Minister Benjamin Netan-

yahu, "Clean Break: A New Strategy for Securing the Realm." This statement had been featured in a mass leaflet circulated by the LaRouche in 2004 Presidential campaign. Eldar comments, "The two Jewish experts, eventually to become key Pentagon players, are walking a fine line between their loyalty to American governments and Israeli interests."

Another Israel commentator, Aviad Kleinberg, writing in *Ha'aretz* on Oct. 1, wrote that "the political horizon for Sharon and his gang is clear. It is based on a somewhat primitive interpretation of Ze'ev Jabotinsky's 'Iron Wall.' The Arabs want to destroy us. They regard every sign of Israeli weakness as a crack in the door through which they can shove a foot or two. Israel, therefore, must never allow any such crack; no window of opportunity can be allowed to be opened. The only language spoken in the Middle East is the language of force. Israel must constantly use force, lest it lose its 'deterrent capabilities.' Deterrence does not serve any specific goal; it's an autonomous essence, a Moloch demanding endless sacrifices."

"Imposing fear, humiliating, lording it over the others—these are not character flaws, but carefully thought-out, deterministic instruments for survival," he writes, warning that these policies of Sharon will turn Israel into an outcast country. "If we become a state after Sharon's liking, we may be of some use to the Americans, but it's worth noting what happened to some of America's dubious allies of the past: When they finished their jobs, they were declared unfit to dine with respectable guests, and sent home. I wouldn't count on the Bush family's love of Israel."—*Dean Andromidas*

principle, in his dealing with the Bush Administration.

The world's largest Arabic daily, the London-based Saudi *Asharq al-Awsat*, had short items referring to LaRouche's identification of the role of the internal U.S. "military-industrial complex" and the faction pushing for a Clash of Civilizations and religious war, in the Sept. 11 events.

It is this massive coverage that has so thoroughly upset Ambassador Welch. Though he would not mention LaRouche's name, it is widely recognized among Egyptian intellectual circles, that his letter was intended to stop LaRouche's influence.

Welch's outrageous call for censorship has backfired completely. Not only has this intervention become the leading topic of talk shows and political protests, but, in the second half of September, LaRouche's views were everywhere in the Arabic press: Commentaries appeared on the Qatar-based website *aljazeera.net*, Saudi Arabia's *Asharq al-Awsat*, the U.A.E.'s *Al-Bayan*, Egypt's *Al-Ahram al-Arabi* weekly magazine, Saudi Arabia's *Al-Watan*, the London-based *Al-Arab International*, and *Middle East Online*. All these articles referred to LaRouche's view of the Sept. 11 attacks as an internal, special military operation. Some commentators, such as Turkish Islamic scholar Orkhan Mohammed Ali, went back to LaRouche's July 24, 2001 webcast, when he warned against the "Guns of August" and the immediate threat of the collapse of international financial system, "unless there is a major war or assassinations of leaders of major nations." Ali's feature article has been posted by *aljazeera.net* since Sept. 11, 2002.

Ahmed Hamroush, a renowned Egyptian military historian, writer, and member of Gamal Abdul Nasser 1952 Revolution's Free Officers, wrote an article in the Oct. 1 *Asharq al-Awsat*, on the collapse of the peace process in the Middle East, but stressed that "there are still some rays of light" shining over the dark situation. One such ray of light, he wrote, is Lyndon LaRouche.

Documentation

The following letter to the editor by U.S. Ambassador to Egypt David Welch was published in the Egyptian daily Al Ahram on Sept. 20. It is titled "Time To Get the Facts Right."

The commemoration of the one-year anniversary of the Sept. 11 terrorist attacks has elicited a host of remembrance, commentary, and analysis in the Egyptian media on the significance of the events and how America and the world have changed since that fateful day. Some writers offered Americans renewed condolences, for which we are grateful, as we are for the help Egypt has extended so far in bringing to justice those responsible for these crimes. President Bush has publicly thanked President Mubarak for such assistance,

recognizing that Egyptians know first-hand the horrors terrorist groups can inflict. Egyptians also understand the need to pursue such terrorists before they can commit further atrocities.

Unfortunately, the anniversary has also brought forth yet more voices in the media questioning who planned and committed the attacks, and positing incredible conspiracy theories without the slightest bit of evidence to back them up. Leading Egyptian newspapers and magazines in the past two weeks alone have published columns by senior columnists who suggested governments or groups other than al-Qaeda were responsible. A leading Egyptian professor of sociology, in a public lecture on September 11, spent nearly half an hour trying to cast doubt on al-Qaeda's culpability and even went so far as to implicate the American government by asserting that America had benefited from the attacks. Much attention and credibility have been given in the media to a book by a Frenchman, a book that has been completely debunked by more careful and thorough French authors.

It is a fact that most of the world accepts the voluminous evidence of al-Qaeda's responsibility. No serious debate still exists about this. This evidence has been detailed in thousands of articles in independent media in many different countries, articles available to anyone with access to the Internet. Moreover, al-Qaeda itself fully admitted its culpability in interviews given in June to Yusri Foda of Al-Jazeera, interviews which aired on the network last week. It is difficult to fathom how commentators can simply disregard these confessions, coming on top of all the other publicly available evidence.

That educated columnists and professors would still doubt who designed and carried out the attacks makes one wonder if they are ill-informed or simply too upset with American policy on other issues to accept the reality on this one. If the former, then their sources of information are flawed and incomplete. If, however, the reason for such persistent skepticism stems from an emotional response rather than an objective regard for the facts, then these commentators do a disservice to the ideal of truth and accuracy in reporting.

Sadly, such disregard for the facts in such a serious matter can tarnish the reputation of the Egyptian media in the eyes of the world. I hope editors will keep this in mind and exercise their editorial judgment when reviewing articles or columns to print in their publications. If nothing else, responsible media should be dedicated to telling the truth, not spreading falsehood, and knowing the difference between the two.

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Bush 41 Armed the Iraq, Which Bush 43 Wants To Destroy

by Edward Spannaus

President George H.W. Bush (Bush 41) in 1992: “As you may remember in history, there was a lot of support at the time [the 1980s] for Iraq as a balance to a much more aggressive Iran under Khomeini. . . . So that was part of the policy of the Reagan Administration. I was very proud to support that.”

President George W. Bush (Bush 43) in 2002: “Saddam Hussein launched a large-scale chemical attack against Iraq’s Kurdish population in the late 1980s, killing thousands. On at least ten occasions, Saddam Hussein’s military forces have attacked Iranian and Kurdish targets with combinations of mustard gas and nerve agents through the use of aerial bombs . . . rockets . . . and conventional artillery shells. . . .”

The above 1992 statement by Bush 41, came after a series of news reports documenting how he had personally intervened to get the U.S. ExIm Bank to approve loans to Iraq in the mid-1980s. In 1987, Vice President Bush had met with the Iraqi Ambassador to the UN, to assure him that Iraq could buy more dual-use equipment from the United States.

It is therefore the height of hypocrisy for the Bush 43 Administration today to cite Saddam Hussein’s use of chemical weapons during the Iran-Iraq War, or other conduct on the part of Saddam during the 1980s, as evidence of his brutality and aggressive intent—when it was the policy of the Reagan and Bush 41 Administrations, from 1982 up until the eve of Iraq’s invasion of Kuwait in the Summer of 1990, to supply Iraq with military equipment and many “dual use” materials, including chemical and biological agents, which were used in Iraq’s programs for the development of chemical, biological, and nuclear weapons. It was the intention of top circles in the United States and Britain that such weapons would be used against Iran.

(As is well known to those who have seriously studied the matter, Iraq developed chemical weapons in response to Iranian “human wave” infantry attacks, and used them as part of an integrated battle plan. They were not used as “weapons of mass destruction”)

Even after the end of the Iran-Iraq War, and after the reports of atrocities allegedly committed by Iraqi military against the Kurds, Bush 41 continued to press for closer ties

with Iraq. In October 1989, President Bush signed a secret order, National Security Decision Directive 26, directing that his Administration establish closer ties with Iraq. Over objections from officials in the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Bush pushed through \$1 billion in agricultural credits.

In November 1989, the State Department sent a cable to the U.S. Ambassador in Baghdad, April Glaspie, instructing her to deliver a message from Secretary of State James Baker III, to Iraqi Foreign Minister Tariq Aziz, advising that “this decision by the Administration reflects the importance we attach to our relationship with Iraq.”

Earlier, in 1983-84, the current U.S. Secretary of Defense, Donald Rumsfeld, went to Baghdad at least twice to develop closer ties between the United States and Iraq, and to pave the way for expanded U.S. military assistance.

Newsweek Tells Story

In its Sept. 23, 2002 issue, *Newsweek* magazine’s cover story was “How We Helped Create Saddam.” *Newsweek* announced the story in a Sept. 15 press release which stated: “During the 1980s, when Iraq was at war with Iran, the United States decided to help Iraq and began supplying Iraqi dictator Saddam Hussein with supplies and military hardware, including shipments of ‘bacteria/fungi/protozoa’ to the Iraq Atomic Energy Commission.” It added that former U.S. officials say that the bacteria cultures could be used to make biological weapons, including anthrax.

The *Newsweek* article begins: “The last time Donald Rumsfeld saw Saddam Hussein, he gave him a cordial handshake. The date was almost 20 years ago, Dec. 20, 1983. An official Iraqi television crew recorded the historic moment.” The article says that Rumsfeld, then a private citizen, had been sent by President Reagan as a special envoy, and, according to a declassified State Department cable, Rumsfeld “conveyed the President’s greetings and expressed his pleasure at being in Baghdad.”

The article goes on to describe how “the Reaganites were seeking to support Iraq in a long and bloody war against Iran. . . . For the next five years . . . the United States backed Saddam’s armies with military intelligence, economic aid, and covert supplies of munitions.”

Others have reported that, after Rumsfeld’s first trip to Baghdad in December 1983, he returned to Iraq and met with

Foreign Minister Tariq Aziz on March 24, 1984, to prepare the groundwork for the normalization of U.S.-Iraqi relations. This was a few weeks after the U.S. State Department had issued a report saying that Iraq had used lethal chemical weapons, and U.S. Ambassador to the UN Jeane Kirkpatrick had denounced Iraq publicly for this.

Shortly after Rumsfeld's second meeting, the *New York Times* reported that "American diplomats pronounce themselves satisfied with relations between Iraq and the U.S. and suggest that normal diplomatic ties have been restored in all but name." Full diplomatic relations were in fact restored in May 1984.

Rumsfeld Admits It

A few days after the *Newsweek* article hit the newsstands, Rumsfeld appeared before the Senate Armed Services Committee. At this Sept. 19 hearing, the only Senator who had the courage to question Rumsfeld about the *Newsweek* report, was Sen. Robert Byrd (D-W.Va.), who read portions of the article to Rumsfeld, and compelled Rumsfeld to admit that he had in fact travelled to Iraq and met with Saddam Hussein.

Byrd asked: "Did the United States help Iraq to acquire the building blocks of biological weapons during the Iran-Iraq War? Are we, in fact, now facing the possibility of reaping what we have sown?"

Rumsfeld responded: "I have not read the article. As you suggest, I was, for a period in late '83 and early '84, asked by President Reagan to serve as Middle East envoy after 241 Marines were killed in Beirut.

"And as part of my responsibilities I did visit Baghdad. I did meet with Tariq Aziz. And I did meet with Saddam Hussein and spent some time visiting with them about the war they were engaged in with Iran."

Rumsfeld then went on to claim that "I've never heard anything like what you've read," and said that he doubted it was true. But, when Byrd pressed him, Rumsfeld would not say that the story was inaccurate. He ended up whining through his dentures: "Senator, I think it would be a shame to leave this committee and the people with the impression that the United States assisted Iraq with chemical or biological weapons in the 1980s. I just do not believe that's the case."

At the end of this exchange, the chairman of the Armed Services Committee, Sen. Carl Levin (D-Mich.), said that the committee will ask the State and Commerce Departments, as well as the Defense Department, to review their records concerning the matters reported in the *Newsweek* article, and will ask the Senate Intelligence Committee to hold a briefing on the subject.

Syndicated columnist Robert Novak then wrote a column describing Rumsfeld's December 1983 visit to Baghdad, and added the following report: that Rumsfeld was carrying a secret letter from then-Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir to the Iraqis, in which Shamir offered Israeli assistance to Iraq in its war against Iran. Iraqi Foreign Minister Tariq Aziz

refused to even pass the offer on to Saddam Hussein, saying he would be executed on the spot if he did so.

A number of other news articles have appeared recently, mostly "outside the Beltway," citing documentation from 1994-95 Senate hearings, which showed how United States laboratories had provided biological cultures to Iraq that could be used for biological weapons. For example, the *Buffalo News* reported on Sept. 23, that from 1985-89, Iraq had received at least 72 shipments of clones, germs, and chemicals, including a nerve gas far more lethal than sarin, crop-destroying germs, *E. coli*, salmonella, staphylococcus, anthrax, botulism, and West Nile virus.

"Iraq was considered an ally of the U.S. in the 1980s," says an officer of one of the companies that made such shipments. "All these were properly licensed by the government; otherwise they would not have been sent."

The *Buffalo News* said that it was alerted to the 1994 Senate testimony by associates of then-Sen. Don Riegle (D-Mich.), who had held the hearings on the health problems of some of the returning Gulf War veterans.

Particularly remarkable was the Oct. 1 *Richmond Times-Dispatch*, which ran a banner headline, "U.S. Gave Germs to Iraq," complete with a color graphic entitled "Deadly agents," listing and describing anthrax, gas gangrene, and botulinum, which were provided to Iraq by the United States.

It should be noted that Iraq had a highly developed civilian public-health program, and was legitimately developing vaccines and the like. An Iraqi government statement issued on Oct. 2, noted that Iraq was forced to destroy biological research facilities, including equipment and material which were used for purely civilian purposes, as well as that used for weapons programs, as part of the UNSCOM inspection program in the early 1990s.

'Let Them Fight Each Other'

Now, consider the statement made by British Prime Minister Tony Blair, to the British House of Commons on Sept. 24, which included the following:

"The biological agents we believe Iraq can produce include anthrax, botulinum, toxin, aflatoxin, and ricin. All eventually result in an excruciatingly painful death.

"He has used these weapons, thousands dying in chemical weapons attacks in Iraq itself. He used them in the Iran-Iraq War, started by him, in which 1 million people died."

One could fruitfully remind the Prime Minister, that it was not only the United States that provided the materials for these weapons to Iraq, but, as is well documented, Britain also provided training for Iraqi scientists in the 1980s.

Of course, as *EIR* has reported, the United States and Britain were also providing arms and equipment to Iran at that same time! As British Trade Minister Alan Clark admitted from the witness stand in 1992, "The interests of the West are well served by Iran and Iraq fighting each other, the longer the better."

'War Over the War' In Blair's Britain

by Mark Burdman

"You may have noticed our Prime Minister yesterday, going on and on about 'Britain's destiny.' My sense is that he's going insane, as all power-hungry British Prime Ministers do, in the end." This was the evaluation of a well-informed Londoner speaking to *EIR* Oct. 2, on the subject of Prime Minister Tony Blair's speech to the annual Labour Party conference the day before. During that conference Blair stated, in the strongest possible terms, his support for an immediate war confrontation with Iraq, but suffered a serious defeat when his own Labour Party's final resolution demanded that all UN, diplomatic, and other peaceful channels to resolving the affair of Iraq's weapons, be exhausted first.

These concerns are shared by many in the British financial-political establishment, who deride Blair as a "poodle," faithfully following whatever schemes the utopian-imperial war party in and around the Bush Administration demands. Some leading figures in Britain share Lyndon LaRouche's evaluation, as expressed in his newest strategic paper, "A Boldly Modest U.S. Global Mission," that the U.S. utopians have come "to view London as a come-down Sancho Panza trailing after the lunatic, passionately homicidal, American Don Quixote." Nor are Britons happy with the American chicken-hawks' insane war schemes themselves.

'Another Suez in the Making?'

The strategic-political situation in Britain can only be described as schizoid. Blair, personally and passionately, is on a war course, although certain Britons less pro-war than himself believe they are using him to somehow rein in President Bush, by forcing the U.S. Administration to go through United Nations channels, rather than act unilaterally.

Meanwhile, the British armed forces are becoming actively engaged in the Mideast war theatre: The Royal Air Force (RAF) has joined the U.S. Air Force in stepped-up bombing raids of Iraqi air defenses and related facilities; several thousand British ground troops have been sent to the region; British naval infrastructure has been moved into contiguous regions, and so on. Meanwhile, British diplomats have been cooperating with their American counterparts to fashion an ultra-hardline new UN Security Council resolution against Iraq—"an offer it cannot accept."

But simultaneously, the opposition to the war is reaching public dimensions not seen, perhaps, since there were mass

demonstrations against the Vietnam War three decades ago. On Saturday, Sept. 28, London saw its largest anti-war demonstration in at least 30 years. Although the police tried to hold down estimates, march organizers insisted, with good evidence, that 400,000-500,000 took part in London, and nearly a million across the U.K.

The vast protest was organized by the Stop the War Coalition, the Muslim Association of Britain, and Mayor of London Ken Livingstone. Featured speakers included Livingstone; former Labour parliamentarian and government minister Tony Benn; and former United Nations weapons inspector Scott Ritter, who flew into London from the United States, especially for the occasion. Benn told the giant assembled crowd: "Nothing can take the British people into a war that they do not accept and do not want." It would be "wholly immoral," he said, for the United States and Britain to attack Iraq, and added, "Although when the bloodshed begins, if it does, criminal responsibility for what has happened will rest with those who have taken that decision, there is a share of responsibility with us as well."

The march also demanded justice for Palestine.

What is unusual, is that the opposition to a war with Iraq is hardly restricted to what Britons call "the usual suspects"—those who are on the left/liberal side of the political spectrum—but extends to conservative elements who formerly served under Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, and to leading military figures. The most recent manifestation of this, was the lead Letter to the Editor in the London *Daily Telegraph* Sept. 27, published under the title, "Iraq: Another Suez in the Making?" It was written by the 89-year-old Air Chief Marshal Sir Thomas Prickett, who identified himself as "the chief of staff of the air task force responsible for the planning and execution of the military operations during the Suez crisis in 1956."

He commented: "I sense certain similarities between that crisis and the present Iraq crisis. The scenario is roughly the same: the leaders of two Western democracies obsessed with 'regime' change in a Muslim country. The actors are different—for [then-Prime Minister Anthony] Eden read Bush, for [then-Egyptian President Gamal Abdul] Nasser read Hussein, for Egypt read Iraq."

Elaborating various ominous similarities between the Suez crisis in 1956 and Iraq today, Prickett emphasized that "the result in 1956 was disastrous. [Harold] Macmillan, who was at the time Chancellor of the Exchequer and a strong supporter of Eden's aim, under pressure from America, forced the government to order a cease-fire when the troops were halfway down the canal. The present crisis has all the ingredients of confused and conflicting political and military aims. Is history about to repeat itself?"

Opposition is also strong in the highest ranks of the religious establishment. Incoming Archbishop of Canterbury Rev. Rowan Williams (the highest cleric in the Church of England) has frequently made known his sentiments. But now

he has been joined by the outgoing Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr. George Carey, until now a staunch backer of Anglo-American neo-imperial military adventures.

‘He Would Have Made a Good Red Guard’

Numerous observers think that Tony Blair could soon tumble into his political grave, if he keeps on the war course with his messianic fervor. The fact that former U.S. President Bill Clinton performed his oratory razzmatazz, giving the Labour conference keynote on Oct. 2 and lavishly praising the leadership qualities of his friend Tony, will not change the fundamental reality that, as one senior British observer told *EIR* on Oct. 3, “The only person in Britain who really supports the Iraq war is Tony Blair; the opposition in the country is massive.”

A well-informed continental European political figure warned, on Sept. 30, that “Blair had now better think twice, about plunging into a big war. If he ignores the sizable votes against his own Iraq policy, he might find himself out of a job, and back in the House of Commons, as Margaret Thatcher found herself, before the 1991 Gulf War began.” It will be recalled that Mad Maggie, who had boasted about “stiffening the backbone” of George Sr., for the 1990-91 confrontation with Iraq, was quickly removed from power in an intra-Conservative Party power struggle in late November 1990.

The London insider who warned Blair was “going mad” thinks that a similar fate now awaits the Prime Minister—and very soon. He noted that Chancellor of the Exchequer Gordon Brown is systematically preparing for a “leadership challenge to Blair, any day now. That is why Brown is adopting a much lower profile than Blair on Iraq. Brown is positioning himself, if it comes to that, to back Britain out of its commitments to the U.S. on Iraq. So, what I advise is, watch Brown.”

The disdain for Blair felt among parts of the British Establishment was expressed in an Oct. 2 commentary by senior London *Times* writer Simon Jenkins, who exclaimed: “Watching him yesterday, I wondered if the Prime Minister might be a practical joke played by history on the British electorate.” Jenkins sneered: “The three cardinal virtues proclaimed in his speech were war on Iraq, privatized public services, and getting tough on crime. All were based on what advertisers used to call ‘selling a weakness.’ A war on Iraq requires Mr. Blair to claim that President Saddam Hussein is a ‘real and present threat.’ He is not. Privatization requires there to be ‘no alternative’ to the Private Finance Initiative (PFI). There is an alternative, called public finance. As for tough on crime, even the Tories might have balked at that political cliché. . . . As Prime Minister, he bids the Labour Party bed down with the Pentagon’s most hawkish adventurers, and the City’s most grasping financiers.”

With biting sarcasm, Jenkins concluded, “He champions the ‘Great Push Forward’ of modernization with the cry: ‘Caution is retreat and retreat is dangerous.’ He would have made a good Red Guard.”

India Okays Pre-Emptive War: Threat or Support?

by Ramtanu Maitra

On Sept. 30, while attending the World Bank-International Monetary Fund jamboree in Washington, India’s Finance Minister Jaswant Singh declared that every country has the right to pre-emptive war, and that this doctrine is not the prerogative of any one nation. “Pre-emption or prevention is inherent in deterrence. While there is deterrence, there is pre-emption,” Singh said. “The same thing is there in Article 51 of the United Nations Charter,” which gave all states the right to self-defense.

If one wonders why a finance minister felt obligated to issue a statement befitting a defense or a foreign minister, let it be said that Jaswant Singh, till recently, was India’s External Affairs Minister, and for a short while had also acted as Defense Minister. Singh was also involved in the long and intense post-Pokhran negotiations (following India’s nuclear test in May 1998) with President Bill Clinton’s Deputy Secretary of State, Strobe Talbott, who now heads the Brookings Institution, a think-tank in Washington. It is likely that the Indian Finance Minister has not given up his old job completely.

Why Such a Statement

Why would Singh issue the statement at such a sensitive time, particularly since most in India felt relieved when U.S. President George Bush, by going to the UN Security Council, opted ostensibly for a multilateral approach in the U.S. conflict with Iraq. New Delhi knows that President Bush has kept the pre-emptive strike option open, and that makes Jaswant Singh’s statement more intriguing.

In the context of the tense situation that exists along the India-Pakistan borders, Minister Singh’s statement can be construed as a threat. On a closer look, however, it seems that Singh might be conveying India’s tacit approval to the United States’ fall-back plan to act unilaterally and launch a pre-emptive strike against Iraq.

“Every nation has the right [to launch a pre-emptive strike]. It is not the prerogative of any one country. Pre-emption is the right of any nation to prevent injury to itself,” Singh stated. The leading Indian news daily, *The Hindu*, read this as a threat issued against Pakistan. In its editorial on Oct. 2, *The Hindu* wrote: “Jaswant Singh is treading dangerous ground in endorsing the doctrine of pre-emption that is being articulated by the U.S. President George W. Bush and his senior officials. He is quite mistaken in claiming a right for

India to act in pre-emptive mode, and in trying to minimize the ill-effects of a doctrine that has ominous portents irrespective of the circumstances and context in which it is to be applied.”

The statement cannot be taken seriously as a threat issued to convey to the Americans, that the Indians reserve the right to launch a similar pre-emptive strike against Pakistan. In India today, the growing closeness of U.S.-India relations in military affairs—some even see such strengthening of relations between the two in strategic affairs—draws regular headlines. The Indian army, which longed for American weapons and weapon-technologies throughout the Cold War days and were provided with less-sophisticated Russian weapons, seem to be the most active promoters of growing India-U.S. relations in military and strategic affairs.

India has also allowed U.S. intervention in its immediate neighborhood in the civil wars in Nepal and Sri Lanka. India’s dependence on the United States today is greater than ever in trying to keep its foothold in Afghanistan. In other words, beside the extremely significant economic tie-up, India has become wholly reliant on the United States in dealing with its neighbors.

Not to be underestimated, as well, are growing U.S.-Pakistan relations. The U.S. acquisition of 54,000 acres on a 99-year lease in the North West Frontier Province and Balochistan, as reported in the media, makes it evident that Washington is planning to establish a base in Pakistan, and not only to direct its operations against the Taliban and al-Qaeda fighters, but to use it simultaneously as a jump-off point for Central Asia.

In recent days, Washington made efforts to remove certain New Delhi delusions, by making it clear that Pakistan is not only an ally, but it must be strengthened financially and militarily. The United States has decided to refurbish Pakistan’s depleted military arsenal, and there is likelihood that Islamabad may even receive the F-16 fighter-bombers contracted years before, but never delivered. It is clear America now considers the military imbalance in the Indian subcontinent, caused by India’s focus on national security, a matter of great concern.

Endorsement To Attack Iraq?

In addition, on the very day Jaswant Singh was justifying a pre-emptive strike as not a violation of the UN Charter, U.S. Deputy Defense Secretary Paul Wolfowitz was addressing the U.S.-Pakistan Business Council. Wolfowitz, the loudest voice in the chorus for a pre-emptive strike against Iraq, said on that occasion that the United States has “provided economic assistance worth \$2 billion and is negotiating with Congress for an additional \$1 billion promised by President Bush last week when he met the Pakistani Ambassador.” He said the U.S. government is confident of defeating “terrorists in Pakistan and elsewhere with the assistance from the Musharraf government.”

What follows is that since the United States has made war against terrorism its priority, President Pervez Musharraf and Pakistan must be supported to the full. Under the circumstances, it is naive to believe that Washington would tolerate India’s launching any attack against Pakistan.

If, then, Minister Jaswant Singh’s statement was not a threat, it was intended as an endorsement to the United States’ stated determination to attack Iraq. Such a policy, though somewhat unnerving, fits with India’s balancing act in conducting its foreign policy in the Middle East. Some Indian commentators portray its ties with the Middle East as a classic reversal of alliances, with a new strategic alliance among India, Israel, and Japan forming the skeleton of a “China containment” strategy, another Washington-based think-tank, CSIS, claimed months ago. According to this view, India’s defense ties with Israel will “protect” India’s energy sources in the Middle East, and relationships with the countries on China’s periphery will deter threatening moves from Beijing.

Miscalculation

Although the pattern of India’s ties in the Middle East has changed significantly in the past decade, this analysis by the CSIS overstates the importance of the India-Israel connection, and understates the risk of an Arab backlash. It is likely that India’s ties with Israel will continue to grow, particularly in the areas of military hardware supplies.

On the other hand, within the Arab and Muslim world, the countries of greatest importance to India have shifted: Egypt is somewhat less important than it once was; Saudi Arabia, the Gulf states and Iran are more so. While India recognizes that its engagement with the Arabs is key, it has not made serious efforts to break new ground in the last few years.

India has received increasing criticism from the Arab countries for its closer ties with Israel. A concrete sign of Arab displeasure was expressed two years ago, when the Saudis abruptly cancelled the proposed visit by the then-External Affairs Minister, Jaswant Singh. The Saudis cancelled the visit on the grounds that it conflicted with a meeting with the Presidents of Egypt and Syria—which, in fact, did not take place until a number of days later.

Why the Saudi kingdom chose to snub India was never spelled out, it is evident that India’s inability to speak out clearly against the Israeli blackmailing of the Palestinians, or against the U.S.-Britain-led drumbeat of war against Iraq, are indications that New Delhi is not willing to mend fences with the Arab countries.

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A Decision To Stop War From Which LaRouche Did Not Shrink

by Jeffrey Steinberg

The recent behavior of President George W. Bush and Vice President Dick Cheney—specifically, the formulations presented by the two, in draft resolutions before the U.S. Congress and the United Nations Security Council, on the pending pre-emptive war on Iraq—manifest clinical insanity. This judgment was stated urgently on Oct. 3 by Presidential candidate Lyndon LaRouche, who challenged any other explanation for what the President and the Vice President are doing. Bush and Cheney are launching a war of aggression, in violation of the U.S. Constitution, and in violation of post-World War II codes of international law, including the Nuremberg precedents, the London Charter of 1945, and the United Nations Charter.

The type of pre-emptive invasion of Iraq being advocated by Bush and Cheney is precisely the kind of war crime, for which 12 defendants were convicted at the Nuremberg Trials of 1945. The principles of law, recognized in the judgments of that first Nuremberg Tribunal, were adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in 1950. This is the cornerstone of the post-World War II order, centered around relations among sovereign nation-states.

Could a President of the United States, LaRouche asked, who was not insane, proceed with such reckless abandon, to violate these principles of law which have been the foundation of the postwar international order? Never! He concluded that the United Nations Security Council must recognize this reality. It should suspend the current debate over the insane formulations included in the Anglo-American draft resolution—which carries the implied threat to assassinate Saddam Hussein, and any number of Iraqi scientists and engineers, in a sick replay of the Jacobin Terror in 1790s France. The Security Council should instead declare that the President and Vice President of the United States, by virtue of their actions before

the U.S. Congress and the United Nations, have demonstrated that they are mad, and proceed from that standpoint, hoping that the insanity is temporary, and that such bold actions by the Security Council might serve as a shock of reality, bringing the President and Vice President back to their senses.

The Courage of a Wartime Decision-Maker

This harsh but honest assessment coming from Lyndon LaRouche, is of special significance. Unless leading policy-makers in the United States and around the world are willing to face up to the reality, that the President and Vice President of the United States, by their actions, are judged insane, no adequate mobilization to avoid impending war can be accomplished. There are few statesmen alive today who demonstrate the courage of a wartime decision-maker: To state the truth, because nothing short of the truth can secure victory—in this case, a war-avoidance victory over the Bush and Cheney insanity, and the neo-conservative and Christian Zionist looney-bin dominating U.S. foreign policy and national security deliberations.

This was a decision from which Lyndon LaRouche did not shrink.

Many leading policy-makers in Washington and around the world will agree that LaRouche's assessment is both fair and urgent. Some have already weighed in. The fact that most among them lack the personal courage to state this reality—which, admittedly is not a good career move—is of secondary importance. In every crisis of war and peace, it only requires a small handful of individuals with unique leadership qualities, to step forward and inspire others to act above their own self-estimates. All great military leaders, in time of war, brought forth those qualities of courage and creativity-under-fire in the men and women under their command. LaRouche

has taken the bold step, making it possible for others to act. This may be the last best hope to avoid a needless and devastating U.S. attack on Iraq, triggering a perpetual war and the likely early onset of a global New Dark Age.

Byrd Says ‘Blind and Improvident’

Some of those same wartime leadership qualities were, happily, on display on the floor of the United States Senate on Oct. 3, where Robert Byrd, the 84-year old West Virginia Democratic Senator and Constitutional scholar, delivered his own courageous and compassionate attack against the Bush Administration’s doctrine of pre-emptive war. Byrd did not go so far; yet, he presented the evidence, supporting LaRouche’s diagnosis. LaRouche in turn commended Senator Byrd for his actions, urging that the Bush Administration show the intelligence to listen to the senior Senator’s cogent arguments.

Senator Byrd delivered a statement entitled “Rush to War Ignores U.S. Constitution,” as debate opened on Senate Joint Resolution 46—introduced into the Senate by Joseph Lieberman (D-Ct.) and John McCain (R-Ariz.)—authorizing the President to use whatever force he deem necessary in Iraq or elsewhere. Byrd began: “The great Roman historian, Titus Livius, said, ‘All things will be clear and distinct to the man who does not hurry; haste is blind and improvident.’ ‘Blind and improvident,’ Mr. President. . . . Congress would be wise to heed those words today, for as sure as the sun rises in the East, we are embarking on a course of action with regard to Iraq that, in its haste, is both blind and improvident. We are rushing into war without fully discussing why, without thoroughly considering the consequences, or without making any attempt to explore what steps we might take to avert conflict.”

The heart of the issue, seized on by Byrd, is that the resolution violates the Constitution and international law. “The resolution before us today is not only a product of haste; it is also a product of Presidential hubris. This resolution is breathtaking in its scope. It redefines the nature of defense, and reinterprets the Constitution to suit the will of the Executive Branch. It would give the President blanket authority to launch a unilateral pre-emptive attack on a sovereign nation that is perceived to be a threat to the United States. This is an unprecedented and unfounded interpretation of the President’s authority under the Constitution, not to mention the fact that it stands the Charter of the United Nations on its head.”

Byrd quoted from a letter of then-Congressman Abraham Lincoln, who warned: “Allow the President to invade a neighboring nation whenever he shall deem it necessary to repel an invasion. . . and you allow him to make war at pleasure. The provision of the Constitution giving the war-making power to Congress was dictated, as I understand it, by the following reasons. Kings had always been involving and impoverishing their people in wars, pretending generally, if not always, that the good of the people was the object. This, our Convention understood to be the most oppressive of all Kingly oppres-

sions; and they resolved to so frame the Constitution that no one man should hold the power of bringing this oppression upon us. But your view destroys the whole matter, and places our President where kings have always stood.”

Byrd challenged his fellow Members of Congress: “If he could speak to us today, what would Lincoln say of the Bush doctrine concerning preemptive strikes?”

War Without End in Sight

“Think for a moment,” Byrd asked the Senate, “of the precedent that this resolution will set, not just for this President but for future Presidents. From this day forward, American Presidents will be able to invoke Senate Joint Resolution 46 as justification for launching pre-emptive military strikes against any sovereign nations that they perceive to be a threat. Other nations will be able to hold up the United States as the model to justify their military adventures. Do you not think that India and Pakistan, China and Taiwan, Russia and Georgia are closely watching the outcome of this debate? Do you not think that future adversaries will look to this moment to rationalize the use of military force to achieve who knows what ends? . . . To be sure, weapons of mass destruction are a 20th-Century horror that the Framers of the Constitution had no way of foreseeing. But they did foresee the frailty of human nature and the inherent danger of concentrating too much power in one individual. That is why the Framers bestowed on Congress, not the President, the power to declare war.”

Byrd warned that the United States, under the Bush doctrine, would become a rogue state: “The principle of one government deciding to eliminate another government, using force to do so, and taking that action in spite of world disapproval, is a very disquieting thing. I am concerned that it has the effect of destabilizing the world community of nations. I am concerned that it fosters a climate of suspicion and mistrust in U.S. relations with other nations. The United States is not a rogue nation, given to unilateral action in the face of worldwide opprobrium.”

Unless, the President has gone mad.

Regional Press Show Distrust of War Madness

by Jeffrey Steinberg

Sen. Diane Feinstein (D-Calif.) revealed in an ABC-TV interview in late September that, of 10,200 letters she had received about the prospect of an Iraq war, only a couple of hundred supported war. Rep. Jan Schakowsky (D-Ill.) described the same phenomenon, at town hall meetings all over her district, when she spoke in Washington on Sept. 4. In her politically

diverse district, she had found only three people who support an attack on Iraq. Regional newspapers all across the heartland of America reveal that the editorial content reflects Americans' *rejection* of a "pre-emptive" Iraq war—a mood vastly different than the yellow chicken-hawk journalism so typical of the Washington-New York media and the national TV "all-news" networks.

According to one editorial writer, the dozens of editorials and articles in state and regional papers that heavily oppose the war, increasingly reflect the impact of Lyndon LaRouche's seven million leaflets since late July, and his Sept. 11, 2002 webcast exposing the neo-conservative/Israeli/Christian Zionist networks behind drive for imperial war. A sampling of editorial commentaries since Bush released his "Congressional War resolution" on Sept. 19, shows that.

- *USA Today's* lead editorial Sept. 20: "The Tonkin Gulf resolution which launched the Vietnam War was rushed through the Congress in hours. . . . Many lawmakers later cited that hasty vote as their greatest regret. . . . As *USA Today* reported this week, *even Bush's own intelligence agencies don't back administration claims* that Saddam has stockpiled chemical and biological weapons. . . ."

- *Los Angeles Times* lead editorial, Sept. 20: "We Need Answers, Mr. Bush!" The Constitution "couldn't be more clear in insisting that Congress act as a check on commander in chief. . . . Bravery . . . demands that elected leaders interrupt their President's tough rhetoric" before the United States goes on the "radical course of pre-emptive first strikes." It asks, Weapons of mass destruction? "Where's the concrete evidence?" Bush has given no answer.

- *Sacramento Bee* editorial, Sept. 22: "Congress' Duty—War Authority Must Not Be Open-ended." "Congress must slow down this rush to war by refusing to give Bush the blank check he seeks. . . . In his drive against Iraq, the president has lost sight of long-term American interests and values."

- National syndicated columnist Molly Ivins wrote a column which the *Baltimore Sun* ran on Sept. 26 under the headline, "Mr. Bush, Stop the Insanity." She warned, "The announced plan of this administration for world domination reinforces every paranoid, anti-American prejudice on this Earth. . . . This creepy, un-American document has a pedigree going back to Bush I, when—surprise!—Dick Cheney and Paul Wolfowitz were at the Department of Defense. . . . It was roundly criticized at the time, its manifested weaknesses attacked by both right and left. Now it is back yet again as the answer to post-Sept. 11. . . . Happy Pearl Harbor Day. We have just announced ourselves Bully of the World."

- New Jersey's *Bergen Record* editorial, Sept. 26: "Caution on Iraq: Retired Generals Question Wisdom of Attacking," citing Congressional testimony of Generals Wesley Clark, Joseph Hoar and John Shalikashvili. "President Bush's

loud criticism of the United Nations in recent days for not moving fast enough on Iraq, his high-pressure tactics in Congress, and his seeming indifference to alienating U.S. allies could all be costly to our nation in the long term. . . . it would be a mistake to rush through a resolution giving the president unlimited powers to invade Iraq, especially without UN backing."

- *Atlanta Journal-Constitution* editorial, Sept. 29: "The official story on Iraq has never made sense. The pieces just didn't fit. Something else had to be going on; something was missing. In recent days, those missing pieces have finally begun to fall into place. . . . This is not really about Iraq. It is not about weapons of mass destruction, or terrorism, or Saddam, or UN resolutions.

"This war, should it come, is intended to mark the official emergence of the United States as a full-fledged global empire. It would be the culmination of a plan 10 years or more in the making, carried out by those who believe the United States must seize the opportunity for global domination, even if it means becoming the 'American imperialists' that our enemies always claimed we were."

- *Minneapolis Star Tribune* editorial, Sept. 27: "War Resolution: Postpone It Until After Election. . . . The [Gulf of Tonkin] resolution amounted to a declaration of war against North Vietnam. . . . Later scholars effectively demonstrated that the attack in the Gulf of Tonkin didn't happen. The story illustrates why all members of Congress have a profound duty to ask tough questions on the issue of Iraq."

- Madison, Wisconsin's *Capital Times* editorial, Sept. 26, by managing editor Phil Haslanger: "Attack on Iraq Just Wrong." The paper warned that the United States is about "to do something terribly wrong . . . approve a devastating attack on a nation that poses neither an immediate nor an overwhelming threat to the existence of our country." It continues, "These are not random acts. They are a result of a fundamental shift in American policy that moves this nation into the posture of being the aggressor whenever it feels threatened. . . . To start this war dishonors our history, ignores our ideals, and moves us from being a world leader to being an imperial power that thinks it can attack other nations with impunity. That kind of power risks the final corruption of the nation's soul."

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Despite Attacks, Dems Report Baghdad Visit

by Suzanne Rose

Three Democratic Congressmen refused to bow to the intense propaganda campaign supporting the Bush Administration's war plans, which is preventing clearer heads in the Congress from seriously discussing whether the President's war drive is sane or not. Representatives David Bonior (D-Mich.), Jim McDermott (D-Wash.), and Mike Thompson (D-Calif.) travelled to Iraq at the end of September to view conditions first hand and, through discussions with the Iraqi leadership, help UN inspections resume.

"We have no interests in having a war," Bonior told the press from Iraq. His office said the three went to gauge and report on the effects of a war on ordinary Iraqi citizens, and to demand inspections, Bonior said. "We should go back to the unrestricted regime as before. Let the inspectors do their job, without pressure from the United States and Iraq." The Congressmen met with Deputy Prime Minister Tariq Aziz and Foreign Minister Naji Sabri. "Every effort should be made to resolve the crisis diplomatically," said McDermott. This group of Democrats believes that until UN chief weapons inspector Hans Blix says Iraq is hampering the inspectors, there should be no military ultimatum.

At a press conference on Capitol Hill upon their return Oct. 2, McDermott and Bonior described visits to hospitals, water treatment plants, and discussions with doctors and public health professionals. They were appalled at the increase in the rate of malnutrition among Iraqi children, from approximately 4% before the Gulf War, to 25% today. The rates of childhood leukemia and children deformed at birth have gone up 100%, they reported.

Both Congressmen are veterans of the Vietnam War, adding urgency to their wish to prevent a new war. Bonior said a new war would have staggering implications internationally, including for the safety of U.S. citizens at home and at embassies abroad. McDermott said the President has not made the case for war. He referenced the evidence used by President Kennedy in October 1962—the missile installation photos—before launching the blockade of Cuba. But the Bay of Pigs, McDermott said, resulted in a fiasco, because the President had only one-sided advisers around him—as there are not enough opposition voices around President Bush today. President Lyndon Johnson, McDermott warned, couldn't run for re-election after the Gulf of Tonkin.



Rep. David Bonior (left) at press conference on conditions in Iraq. Bonior, Rep. Jim McDermott (right), and Rep. Mike Thompson, all Vietnam war veterans, went to Iraq in late September to try to avert a new war in the Mideast.

Attacked by Chicken-Hawks

Throughout the press conference, Bonior, McDermott and Thompson were attacked by reporters for "trusting Saddam" or "trusting Blix over the President." When one reporter accused them of consorting with the enemy, Bonior said, "We served our country. A lot of criticism has been coming from people who were never there."

The media, as well as Republican and Democratic leadership, lost no time in reviling the veteran legislators for their efforts. Following a CNN Sunday interview on Sept. 29, Republican Whip Don Nickles accused the three of "taking Saddam's line" and becoming spokesmen for Baghdad, undermining Washington's effort to build a coalition against Iraq.

Columnist George Will ran a McCarthyite attack on the trio as apologists for Saddam, in the *New York Post* on Oct. 1. He accused them of playing the role of "Lord Haw Haw," the Nazi propagandist broadcasting into England during World War II. Further hysteria was reflected in a John Podhoretz column in the same issue of the *Post*. Podhoretz claimed the GOP would win a big victory in November's mid-term elections due to Democratic Party corruption scandals, in which he included the Baghdad trip.

Not to be outdone in opportunism, top aides to the "Democratic leadership" were quoted in the Oct. 3 issue of *Roll Call*, blasting Bonior and McDermott for jeopardizing, by making their trip, the Democrats' chances of retaking the House. The unnamed leadership aides added that the chances of Mike Thompson advancing up the leadership ladder are finished. *Roll Call* quoted anonymous Democrats saying, "I think it was extremely harmful and destructive," and similar comments. It is likely these are aides to House Minority Leader Richard Gephardt (D-Mo.), who broke the back of Democratic resistance to the President's war resolution by embracing it on Oct. 2. Many Democrats privately believe it is Gephardt who has put the knife in the party's election prospects.

U.S., Arab Ambassadors Question Iraq War

Following are excerpts from two presentations to the conference of the National Council on U.S.-Arab Relations and the U.S.-Gulf Cooperation Council's Corporate Cooperation Committee, held in Washington on Sept. 8-9. In announcing the program, the sponsors said, "Not since the 1982 Israeli invasion of Lebanon has there been a comparable period," in which the U.S. relationship to 22 Arab countries and 57 Islamic nations was subjected to such strain. But the "ties that link" the United States with the Arab and Islamic nations "withstood the strain" in the past, and would do so again. Such was the aim of the conference. The speeches here are by Ambassador Hussein Hassouna, Chief Representative of the League of Arab States to the U.S., and Ambassador Chas. W. Freeman, Jr., president of the Middle East Policy Council, former U.S. Undersecretary of Defense for Regional Affairs, and former U.S. Ambassador to Saudi Arabia. Subheads have been added. For previous coverage of the conference, see EIR, Sept. 20 and Oct. 4.

Ambassador Hassouna

Good evening: . . . I missed the beginning of the conference, but I was in Cairo attending the meeting of the Arab Foreign Ministers and I hope to be able, maybe, to give you a little bit of an insight of what happened there. . . .

I think that we have heard a lot about Iraq already, but let me just describe it from my own experience. I was in the United Nations representing the League for five years; I've been following this problem for so long. . . .

I see Iraq having three dimensions, an inter-Arab problem, an Iraqi-UN problem, and Iraqi-U.S. problem.

The inter-Arab problem has evolved since the summit in Beirut [March 2002], where Iraq has recognized to respect the territory, integrity, and sovereignty of Kuwait. There have been some developments. The media complaints have stopped to a great extent between Iraq and its neighbors. Iraq has agreed to give back to Kuwait, the national archives, which it had taken away from Kuwait during the Gulf War, and this will take place some time next month, in coordination between the United Nations, the League of Arab States, and the parties concerned.

So the relationships between Iraq and its neighbors have

evolved. Trade agreements have been concluded; business people have been going between the different Arab countries and Iraq.

Between the United Nations and Iraq, the Arab League has been instrumental in the dialogue that has started on settling the problems within the United States and Iraq. The Secretary General went to Baghdad; that is, the Secretary General of the [Arab] League. In January of this year, he met President Saddam Hussein and after long talks, convinced him to resume the dialogue with the United Nations Secretary General.

There were three sessions of dialogue, the last one that took place in Vienna in July. They have not thought about the final solution, but at least they have focussed on the problems. And we hope in the Arab League—and this was the feeling of everyone present in Cairo—that the government of Iraq will continue the dialogue, will accept the return of the inspectors, and that eventually the problems will be solved, including the lifting the sanctions which have been so damaging to the civilian population in Iraq [emphasis added].

It is a difficult problem. It needs more talk. But we see it the only solution if you want to avoid war in the region. . . .

'War Might Destabilize the Whole Region'

We do not have to go into all the consequences and ramifications of a war in the Middle East. But it might dismember a country, to provoke—maybe, to affect the outflow of oil; might destabilize the whole region.

And the public opinion in the Arab world will be enraged. It is already enraged against what's happening to the Palestinian people. It might also be enraged at what happens, especially if we have many casualties, as a lot of people predict in any coming war.

So this is a very serious matter, . . . and I know the United States government is consulting with the [UN] Security Council, which also, in my view, is very important to preserve the unity of the Security Council to deal with such serious matters. If we have a divided Security Council, I think the United Nations would be much less effective than if the Council is united, and gives full mandate to the Secretary General, and full mandate to the inspection teams, if there's agreement for them to go back to Iraq.

I don't want to go [on] very long, but U.S.-Arab relations were also discussed in Cairo. And for the first time there were leaders of the Arab-American community present there. We had Jim Zogby, we had Jihad Assali, we had some leaders from Detroit. And they took part in the discussion with the ministers—for over three-and-a-half hours. There was a good discussion about what's happened, what can we do, where are we going, . . . but I can tell you, again, there was worry. But there was also a feeling that we want good relationships with the United States. The United States is a friend of the Arab world and the Arab world is a friend of the United States. It's a two-way relationship and we have so much [in] common

interests, which sometimes is overlooked.

But also, there was a feeling that whatever happened, we were shocked that those terrorists came from the Arab world. We were already the victims of terrorism before those events, and we do not accept the notion of collective guilt. We should work together with the United States, and with the rest of the world, to track down the terrorists, to get rid of those who kill innocent people. We should not be blamed for their doings, because they don't represent the Arab world. They don't represent the mainstream of Islam. Islam calls for the sanctity of the human life.

Two Tracks in Arab-American Relations

Where are we now? In my view, the present state of Arab-American relationships can be summarized as . . . proceeding on two tracks, two *different tracks*. One is the official track, the responsible one, the rational one, that takes into account the enormous common interests we have, and that realizes . . . sometimes there is wrongdoing on both sides, that we need some self-criticism. We need to change our discourse, maybe, and we need reform, especially in the Arab world. But we admit it. . . . We recognize what is wrong, but we're also proud of our achievements.

The second trend, I think, this is the irresponsible trend of some people who are either ignorant, or, have their own agenda. And those do a lot of damage to a long-standing relationship between the Arab world and the United States.

And I think we should stand and speak up against them because they can derail our relationship and they can influence public opinion. They can engender more hatred. They can radicalize public opinion, and there are dangers

At the same time, I think, looking into the future, we have to work together. One of the things which will be happening is that next year in May, a conference on the Arab relationship will take place in Detroit. It will be a comprehensive conference dealing with not only the political aspects, the culture, but will mainly focus on the economic aspects of our relationship, which are deep. . . . We need to understand that we have common goals and that is why we also should work together. . . . Peace cannot be achieved by one country alone. It is a common endeavor. We all have to join hands. And if we do so, I think we will win. Thank you very much.

Ambassador Freeman

. . . I've been asked to provide a few reflections on a war—and another war, for me—with Iraq. I will say that I was a very strong supporter of military action to counterattack Iraq and to liberate Kuwait in 1991.

I remain unconvinced and full of many more questions than answers as I look at the situation today. . . .

On Thursday [Sept. 12], the President promises to explain our stand on these issues, and I hope that his address to the



Chas. W. Freeman, Jr., former U.S. Ambassador to Saudi Arabia and Under Secretary of Defense for Regional Affairs, and a strong supporter of Desert Storm, explained why he is "unconvinced" about an Iraq war now.

United Nations will help us, and me in particular (because I'm very selfish on this subject), to understand how we should respond to the view of friends in the region. But it is *nothing short of obscene* to be planning to add a U.S. war in the northern Gulf to existing U.S. backing for steadily escalating war in the Holy Land. And I'd like to know, also, how we should respond to the judgment of allies and friends in Europe and Asia, that the notion of pre-emptive attack at will by the United States amounts, both to a return to the pre-modern notion that "might makes right," and, to an abandonment of a century of largely successful American effort to create a rules-based international society. . . .

'Put the Dog on a Leash'

There are, I think, a few specific and not inconsequential questions we might usefully ponder before launching an unprovoked but pre-emptive attack on Iraq. And in my brief time with you today, I'm going to try to do just that: state a few questions. . . .

Why does Iraq want chemical, biological, and nuclear weapons in the first place? Is this a strategy that springs from the evil mind of Saddam Hussein, or is it a strategy based on an Iraqi national interest in deterring a resumption of past assaults by Iran, Israel, Turkey, and the United States? What, in fact, is Iraq's defense against Israeli and Iranian weapons of mass destruction, other than its own weapons of mass destruction? Is it the UN Charter? Is the United Nations Charter now an effective constraint on American, Israeli, or Iranian actions against Iraq? Would regime change, by itself, alter the geo-strategic challenges facing Baghdad or in any way define Iraqi national interests?

Let me be more specific. Might not a democratically elected government be just as interested in weapons of mass destruction as a deterrent, as a democratically elected government of Israel has proven to be interested in and, in fact, developed such weapons?

If regime change is the answer, what was the question?

But mightn't Saddam attack the United States? Of course, if the international community were to accept the proposed doctrine of pre-emptive attack, then he probably would be justified in pre-emptively attacking the United States, given all the threats that we have been uttering against him for the last several years. So, why hasn't he? Is there any reason to doubt that Saddam doesn't understand the strength of the United States and the magnitude of our retaliation against him if he does attack us? Is there any evidence that Saddam or his regime are suicidal? Stupid as Saddam is, why, given all our bluster, would he not by now have prepared and possibly pre-positioned retaliation against the U.S. homeland?

Think about it. Isn't the most likely, indeed, almost the only conceivable circumstance leading to an Iraqi attack on the United States, a U.S. attack on Iraq that would leave Saddam with nothing to lose by retaliating against us?

Now given his behavior, why should we accept the assertion that Saddam cannot be deterred? He *didn't use* weapons of mass destruction in 1991, despite the fact that he possessed such weapons. . . . In other words, looking at the pattern of U.S.-Iraqi interaction over the past decade, the use of force has invariably been instigated by the stronger party—*that's us*—rather than by Iraq, which clearly understands its own relative weakness.

Some people might argue that this is a textbook example of deterrence in action. Saddam's neighbors, with the possible apparent exception of Kuwait, I would say, don't consider him to be an active or unmanageable military threat any more. Surely they know him better and surely they have more reason to fear him than we do. . . .

But why wouldn't it be possible? Why couldn't Saddam just transfer weapons of mass destruction to other enemies of the United States, including al-Qaeda? It's true that the United States has the capacity to unite our enemies against us, rather than doing what cautious strategic doctrine would suggest is wise, namely, to divide them.

But is there evidence that this is actually happening? If the worry is about nuclear weapons, how likely is it that Saddam would celebrate his acquisition of them by immediately turning over control of them to someone other than his own forces? Such acts of generosity are seldom seen in statecraft. Why is this not an instance in which deterrence is possible, and in which making it clear where U.S. red lines are, would be the best policy?

Would War Against Iraq Be 'a cakewalk'?

But isn't it better to be safe than sorry? What do we have to lose? Iraq is weak and it's much more vulnerable than

North Korea and Iran. Wouldn't invasion be, in the words of a friend of mine, "a cakewalk"?

Well, Iraq, I think, is clearly far weaker now than it was at the end of eight years of warfare with Iran, from which it emerged triumphant . . . [and] in 1991, the Iraqi troops, mainly conscripts, were seeking to hold onto what Iraq had seized in Kuwait. They were not defending Iraq. They had been bombed at the rate of one bomb per minute for 37 days. They were politically and emotionally isolated from the Arab world. Is their behavior—was their behavior on Feb. 23, 1991 when General Franks crossed the border, crossed the Iraqi line of defense—is their behavior then under those circumstances a good predictor of the behavior of a much smaller and more professional army defending its motherland against a foreign invasion, and backed, rather than opposed, by Arab opinion? I'm not convinced.

But wouldn't Iraqis, like Afghans, welcome liberation by the United States? By all accounts, ten years of sanctions and intermittent bombing have not endeared the United States to the Iraqi people. We don't seem to have many admirers left inside the country, while there are quite a few in the bars and hotel restaurants of London, Paris, and New York. . . . Why do we accept the speculative statements of people outside Iraq—Iraqis in exile—about Saddam's illegitimacy, as opposed to the much more persuasive and undeniable fact of his undisturbed control of Iraq? . . .

Finally, of course, there isn't, as there was in Afghanistan, a civil war in progress. We do not have the option of tipping the balance in an ongoing struggle and, thus, gaining a relatively easy, quick victory by helping one faction over another. . . .

How much support, if any, can we expect from NATO allies and Japan? How much acquiescence will they give? Can we take the use of bases in Europe and Japan for granted, when these bases are established and exist for purposes of common defense unrelated to U.S. unilateral actions out of area in Iraq? But doesn't the Afghan operation show that we don't need allies and partners to project enough power to take down the regime in Baghdad?

I think we have the world's greatest expert on this present, that our ability to project power to Afghanistan has rested on the use of bases, and friendly countries in the Persian Gulf . . . as well as overflight rights in Afghanistan's immediate neighbors—Pakistan, Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan—in particular . . . agreements with at least 85 different nations. It has required us to refuel our aircraft en route to the region many times, in some instances, and it's been crucial to be able to refuel them within the region to reach targets in Afghanistan.

In the Gulf War, we based 550,000 in theater and we stuffed 23 air bases to the breaking point. If Iraq's neighbors now deny us use of their airspace, ports, and bases, how can we even get there from here, still less sustain full-scale combat operations in Iraq?

And why do we assume that an attack on Iraq, that is opposed by most of the nations currently supporting our Afghan campaign, would not lead to their withdrawal of support for our increasingly unpopular operations in Afghanistan? . . .

Who Will Pay?

A few remaining questions. How much might war with Iraq cost? Who will pay for it? In the Gulf War, I note, U.S. expenditures came to \$60 billion, *every cent of which* was paid for by someone else—Saudis, \$17 billion; Emirates, \$14 billion; Kuwaitis, Japanese, \$13 billion; Germans, \$11 billion . . . and so, a billion here and a billion there, and before you know it it adds up.

Saudi Arabia, as I said, alone paid \$17 billion to the U.S. and spent an additional \$50 billion on fuel, food, equipment, facility modification, and a host of other expenses. In addition to cash transfers to the United States, much support in kind was provided by other nations in the region and farther afield, and our allies paid their own way or were paid for by others.

Kuwait paid for its own reconstruction and oversaw it. . . . The total cost of the [planned] war remains uncalculated, but it's something over \$200 billion, not the silly figures you've seen in the press recently. Is the U.S. ready, on our own, to fund a war with Iraq and the subsequent nation-building effort there? Not a bad question. And I'd add, do we have commitments in place with Saudi Arabia and other oil producers to do what they did in 1990 to 1991, which was to forgo the opportunity for windfall profits from a spike in oil prices that could have devastated the United States and the global economies? Are they going to do that again, to support an adventure they don't agree with?

Why are we so confident, I repeat, that we can transform a thugdom into a democracy? What evidence is there of Iraqi traditions of democracy similar to those of the Weimar Republic or Japan in the 1920s, that underlay our successful transformations of Germany and Japan? Who is the equivalent of the Japanese Emperor, in terms of assuring Iraqi military and civilian cooperation with a U.S. occupation, rather than resistance to it along the lines of what we now see in the Occupied Territories?

If by democracy, we mean a regime in Iraq that endorses U.S. policies and supports U.S. interest in the Middle East, including those based on our solidarity with Israel, why do we assume that such a regime would have any legitimacy in Iraq or more broadly in the region?

And finally, if an Iraqi democracy decided to build weapons of mass destruction for validly deterrent purposes, would we respect that democratic decision and support it as we have elsewhere in the region? I could raise additional questions, but it's late in the day and these should probably be about enough to get a discussion started. So I will leave it at that and thank you.

Lock-Out Shuts 29 U.S. Ports, Hits Economy

by Patricia Salisbury

With the world economy hanging by badly frayed threads, all 29 U.S. West Coast ports were shut down as of Oct. 1, when the Pacific Maritime Association (PMA), representing West Coast shippers, imposed an indefinite "lock-out," sending workers off the docks and suspending all shipments except for military, or emergency goods to locations such as Alaska. The San Francisco Federal Reserve says the strike will cost the U.S. economy \$2 billion per day. As one-third of the huge import bill of the United States passes through West Coast ports, a shut-down of any length can only further ravage the world economy.

As of this writing, both sides—the Maritime Association and the International Longshore and Warehouse Union (ILWU)—seem to be settling in for a prolonged battle. On Oct. 2, the lock-out's second day, union representatives walked out of a scheduled session with Federal mediators when the Maritime Association brought armed security guards to the meeting. Among idled workers at Southern California ports, there are rumors that the shippers' association intends to run the ports with scab labor.

Each side has pointed to the other as the cause of the lock-out. According to the shippers, the lock-out came as a defensive action after the union ran a work "slow-down." Union spokesmen claim that work levels at the ports were too high because of increased cargo shipments due to hoarding by manufacturers and others, in anticipation of a shut-down, and that they were simply applying appropriate safety measures. However, some statements attributed to local ILWU officials have hinted that the union was fed up with the intransigent stance of the shippers, and came back from a two-day "cooling-off" during which the ports were temporarily shut over the Sept. 28-29 weekend, prepared to do battle.

Shippers Want No-Union Precedent

The confrontation between the union and the Maritime Association was already actively simmering before July, when the contract between labor and management expired. For a period, the contract was renewed on a day-to-day basis, but this arrangement broke down over the Labor Day weekend, as critical issues remained unresolved. Management spokesmen say the sticking point is the introduction of new technologies, such as optical scanners to speed the entry of trucks carrying cargo, and global positioning satellites to follow the path of cargo. The employers claim that these new



One of the ships unable to unload cargo in Seattle's port, due to the West Coast-wide lockout of union workers which began Sept. 28-30.

technologies, which are vital to lowering their costs and remaining competitive with ports elsewhere, are being resisted by the union. The union says it has agreed to accept the technology as long as the newly created jobs are designated union employment.

While it appears there are only a few hundred jobs immediately at issue, the union is resisting permitting contracting them out to non-union labor, fearing that without a fight over jurisdiction now, the entire waterfront could go non-union in a few decades. Union spokesmen who have mounted picket lines in front of the lock-out, have been quoted saying that no management bribe will tempt them to break with this basic principle, and that the shippers' unwillingness to agree to union labor means that they cannot deliver the technology package they claim to espouse. According to ILWU President Jim Spinosa, the management position amounts to an effort to buy the union out with pledges of no layoffs and other job security guarantees for the current workforce, but no guarantee of a future role for unionized workers in the industry. "Lifetime jobs without a commitment to the future is not an area we want to find ourselves," says Spinosa. "We're looking for jobs that have longevity tied to them."

No such future can be assured by a "traditional trade union fight," such as one which fails to acknowledge the reality of the economic collapse. It requires a mobilization around the LaRouche program for economic recovery from the depression. But union statements do hint at a concern beyond the immediate interest of the current workforce.

There is talk of Federal intervention under the Taft-Hartley Act. Sen. Dianne Feinstein (D-Calif.), who had earlier called on President Bush to stay out of the talks, reversed on Oct. 2 and called for intervention, indicating the fears for the consumer-dependent economy. Panicked spokesman for the National Retailers Association have urged President Bush to reopen the ports immediately by invoking the provision for an 80-day cooling-off period. So far, Bush has said that he had not made a decision, and urged mediation. The Taft-

Hartley injunction provisions have not been invoked in a quarter-century. The dispute "is important to the economy," the President says; it is also clearly important to his war effort. The union, in an attempt to pre-empt questioning of its patriotism amid a jingoistic media barrage from the Eastern Establishment press supporting the Iraq war, has issued a statement emphasizing that the members support the national defense and are still working military cargo vessels.

Could Feed the Crash

Even without the war on Iraq under way, the U.S. economy is parasitically reliant on cheap foreign imports, one-third of which pass through West Coast Customs districts. A prolonged stalemate in negotiations could feed the economic crash. A PMA study estimated a ten-day shutdown would cost \$19.4 billion.

The economic effect of a prolonged strike will further weaken the already-ravaged economy, and can immediately create chaos in those sectors where investment in storage and inventory capacity have been neglected for years, or decades, as a cost-cutting measure. Apart from empty shelves at Walmart, producers who have switched over to "just-in-time" inventory systems as part of the "New Economy" bubble, will soon be without the imported components that make up a part of nearly everything produced in the U.S.A. Foreign suppliers, especially Asian, are, of course, affected as well.

According to Robin W. Lanier, Executive Director of the West Coast Waterfront Coalition, which represents major importers, manufacturing companies will be hit much harder and quicker than some retailers who have stockpiled supplies. Lanier said that any manufacturer relying on parts from Asia, has perhaps a one- to two-week supply to keep the assembly line running.

Various experts have said that portions of the auto industry, particularly smaller auto manufacturers, will suffer greatly. A Fremont, California auto manufacturer, a joint venture of General Motors and Toyota, shut down already on Oct. 3, idling 5,500 workers, because parts had not been replenished since Sept. 28. Under current economic cost-cutting wisdom known as "just-in-time inventory management," the plant, which imports key components from Japan, runs on a normal practice of keeping only a six-hour supply of parts in inventory.

According to press reports, havoc is beginning to set in among grain shippers in southwest Washington and Portland, Oregon, which form the nation's biggest wheat export-import hub. As of Oct. 2, they report having nowhere to put new shipments arriving by barge and train. Reportedly, Burlington Northern Santa Fe Railroad has declared an embargo on new rail shipments from inland producers to the Pacific Northwest's export docks. California's food export industry faces disruption, with exports of table grapes, now at their peak, imperilled. Canada's Vancouver port is represented by the ILWU, while Mexico's major ports lack rail infrastructure.

No Move To Eradicate Killer Mosquito Plagues

by Linda Everett

The emerging U.S. epidemic of mosquito-borne West Nile virus and the recent resurgence of the old scourge, malaria, in Virginia, makes an urgent demand on public health authorities to launch a nationally coordinated campaign to eradicate these killers endangering the general welfare.

Public health officials, reacting after these infections break out in the population, have been caught short by how the diseases—well known in other countries—are transmitted in new ways in this country. Only after more sick patients and more deaths, did the Federal Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) find out that the West Nile virus can survive in blood components and can be transmitted through blood, blood products (received by 4.5 million people every year), organ donations, and also orally, in mothers' breast milk.

During a Sept. 19 teleconference, the CDC announced that six West Nile-infected people in Louisiana and Mississippi developed acute weakness or severe polio-like paralysis in their arms and legs, which had not abated over two months. Like polio, West Nile affects anterior horn cells—the nerve cells that most directly allow muscles to move. Unlike the elderly and those with compromised immune systems who died after contracting West Nile virus, these paralyzed patients were previously healthy people between the ages of 39 and 60 years. Some of them are now dependent on respirators.

The virus, now reported in 41 states, has sickened 2,530 people, killed 125, and, according to the CDC's Dr. Lyle Peterson, has likely infected "a couple hundred thousand" Americans. Public health now requires the immediate reintroduction of DDT for general spraying, as Lyndon LaRouche publicly demanded on Aug. 16. From African and other countries' data, public health experts did know that West Nile causes sickness, potentially long-lasting spinal nerve damage, or death—yet, they did not act to block its spread. Dr. Peterson admitted that this epidemic was "not totally unexpected"; but, as Ron Bialek, Executive Director of the Public Health Foundation, told *EIR*, the vast majority of states are cutting back their health departments' funds. With tens of thousands dying annually from influenza, health departments face a Hobbesian choice: Spray for West Nile to prevent a "few" deaths, or use resources for vaccines to save thousands of lives. Either way, people die.

Dr. Mohammad Akhter, Executive Director of the American Public Health Association, testified to Congress on Oct.



One of three places where malaria-infected mosquitoes have been trapped in Loudoun County, Virginia, is right next to this Leisure World retirement home, near the Potomac River. No general spraying has been done there.

3, that America needs "a war college for public health" to deal with these new emerging infections.

On Sept. 7, hours after news that the West Nile virus had spread to the West Coast, two Loudoun County, Virginia teenagers, neither of whom had travelled abroad, were reported to have contracted malaria. Experts told *EIR* that the transmission likely occurred by a mosquito biting a person who had traveled from a country with widespread malaria, and then biting a second person.

Within weeks, malaria-infected mosquito pools were found in three other locations in Northern Virginia. Not for 20 years had mosquitoes carrying the parasite been identified in a U.S. community where humans were also infected. The findings prompted minimal spraying with the natural insecticide Anvil in one area; and larvicide and slight oil slicks in water in another; and spraying was not considered at all in yet another. Though Maryland officials have requested help from specialists at the Uniformed Services University of Health Sciences in Bethesda, neither Maryland nor Virginia has even discussed general spraying to kill adult mosquito populations.

Malaria once took a tremendous toll throughout the Southern United States. Under Franklin Delano Roosevelt, the Public Health Service mounted a major malaria control program that included aerial spraying of mosquito larvicides. During World War II, with the introduction of DDT, the Public Health Service used it to keep military training camps in the South free of malaria under a program known as the Malaria Control in War Areas. DDT spraying dramatically reduced the incidence and death rates of malaria in the South. By the 1960s, malaria was eradicated completely in the United States. DDT—banned by the Environmental Protection Agency against the findings of its own study's director in 1972—provides the means to wipe out West Nile, malaria, and other insect-borne diseases.

Wrangling Continues On Iraq War Resolution

A compromise resolution on Iraq proposed by Sens. Joseph Biden (D-Del.) and Richard Lugar (R-Ind.) was rejected by President George Bush in late September. The Biden-Lugar proposal would have narrowed the focus of Bush's proposed resolution to Iraq only—to its alleged weapons of mass destruction—and emphasized the importance of working through the UN Security Council. "Our goal from the outset," said Biden in a Sept. 30 statement, "has been to construct a resolution that helps the President attract strong bipartisan support in Congress." Bush rejected the proposal, saying, "I don't want to get a resolution that ties my hands."

The following day, Bush reached agreement with House leaders on the text of a resolution. House Minority Leader Dick Gephardt (D-Mo.) claimed that it was "quite a different resolution from where we started," but media reports suggested that the only real difference is the reporting requirements in the new resolution. The new resolution, which the House International Relations Committee was to begin marking up on Oct. 2, requires the President to certify to Congress that only military means are adequate to protect American interests. It also requires a report every 60 days on "matters relevant" to the confrontation with Iraq.

House International Relations Committee Chairman Henry Hyde (R-Ill.) indicated to reporters that he would work to pass the resolution out of his committee with no changes so that "we can all speak with one voice"—repeating Bush's words exactly.

While the Senate has not agreed on the language of a resolution, Biden, the chairman of the Foreign Relations

Committee, cancelled a scheduled committee markup on the language that he and Lugar had proposed. At the same time, he criticized Gephardt for jumping on the war on Iraq bandwagon so quickly. "Democrats are obviously in disagreement," he said. He added that he and Lugar hoped to introduce their measure as an amendment to the Senate resolution but he did not hold out much hope for passage.

The small but vocal opposition to war with Iraq in the House Democratic caucus has been dampened by Gephardt—and by pro-war statements by Sen. Joe Lieberman (D-Conn.). Participation in the agreement with the White House all but assures passage in the House. Ellen Tauscher (D-Calif.), one of a group of House Democrats who are trying to delay a vote until after next month's elections, said as much when she told reporters, "Unfortunately, this has moved way beyond our ability to put brakes on it."

Bush Is Politicizing War With Iraq, Says Daschle

Majority Leader Tom Daschle's (D-S.D.) frustration with the White House exploded into the open on Sept. 25, when he charged on the Senate floor that President Bush is "politicizing" the issue of war with Iraq. After listing a series of examples of how the Republicans are using the war drive for political advantage, Daschle reported that the *Washington Post* had quoted Bush as saying that the Democrat-controlled Senate is "not interested in the security of the American people." "That is outrageous," Daschle said. "That is wrong. We ought not politicize this war. We ought not politicize the rhetoric about war and life and death."

Daschle was seconded by Senate Appropriations Committee Chairman Robert Byrd (D-W.V.). "I am disgusted by the tenor of the war debate that has seemingly overtaken this capital city," he said. "The President is campaigning using war talk to win the election." He added that the war strategy "seems to have been hatched by political strategists intent on winning the mid-term election at any cost." After further attacks on the political opportunism of the GOP, Byrd said, "I will not give the benefit of the doubt to the President. I will give the benefit of the doubt to the Constitution."

Minority Leader Trent Lott (R-Miss.), in turn, attacked the notion that the issue is being politicized. "I think what maybe has happened here is a desire to try to find some way to put the issue off or to, in fact, make it political," he said. He called Daschle's accusation "the worst kind of division. . . . We are not going to question anyone's patriotism here, but we are going to question the commitment and what we need to do to protect the American people."

Anger Over Stalled Budget Flares in House

Yet another measure of the gridlock gripping Capitol Hill was on display on Sept. 26, when the House passed a continuing resolution to fund the government into the beginning of fiscal year 2003, which began on Oct. 1. While there was never any doubt that the resolution would pass—which it did, by a vote of 370 to 1—the debate was dominated by charges and countercharges as to who was at fault for the failure of the appropriations process. Even though the House has passed only five of the 13 appropriations bills, the GOP leadership blames the Senate

for not passing a budget resolution. However, even Appropriations Committee Chairman Bill Young (R-Fla.), in a backhanded sort of way, acknowledged that it is the Republican leadership that has prevented the remainder of the bills from coming to the floor.

David Obey (D-Wisc.), the ranking member on the Appropriations Committee, was far less circumspect. He said that passage of the continuing resolution "will represent an overwhelming indictment of the failures of this Republican House of Representatives" because the "Republican leaders have stopped even trying to do their work."

The bill causing the most heartburn among Democrats is one funding the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education. Numerous Democrats attacked the GOP for refusing to fund education anywhere near the promise made in last year's much touted "No Child Left Behind" education bill. Obey blamed Majority Whip Tom DeLay (R-Tex.). DeLay, he said, "has decided he does not even have the votes in his own caucus to squeeze down education as much as the President wants." Obey challenged DeLay to let the House work its will on the floor.

A few hours after the House acted, the Senate approved the continuing resolution by unanimous consent, which funded the government only through Oct. 4.

Homeland Security Bill Remains Stalled

Prospects for passage of the bill to create the Department of Homeland Security, originally advanced by Sen. Joe Lieberman (D.-Conn.) dimmed on Oct. 1, after a fifth attempt to limit debate in the Senate failed. After the

vote, Fred Thompson (R-Tenn.), the ranking member on the Governmental Affairs Committee, told reporters that "unless something happens in the very near future, there will not be a homeland security bill this year." Not surprisingly, each side blamed the other for the impasse.

Phil Gramm (R-Tex.), who along with Zell Miller (D-Ga.) is sponsoring a substitute amendment acceptable to President Bush, said on Oct. 1, "Our problem really comes down to the political power of the public employee unions." He claimed that the Democrats "are so tied to these public employee labor unions that they're not willing to cross them on issues that have to do with the life and safety of the American people." Miller added, "I think that my Democratic colleagues are making a horrible mistake."

Majority Leader Tom Daschle (D-S.D.) vowed that the bill will remain on the Senate's agenda until it is done. He blamed Republicans for dragging out the debate, saying that if they really wanted the bill, they would vote for cloture. Governmental Affairs Committee Chairman Lieberman added, "The Senate has not acted on homeland security because of Republican intransigence, a refusal to compromise in the slightest bit."

Democrats Blast Bush on Unemployment

Not everyone has forgotten all other issues in the clamor for war against Iraq. Democrats have been making half-hearted attempts to remind the Bush Administration that the state of the economy does, indeed, matter. They have been helped by the recent release of a Census Bureau report showing that among all income brack-

ets except the highest, incomes are falling. On Sept. 24, Senate Majority Leader Tom Daschle (D-S.D.) warned, "There can be no question that unless we are able to deal more effectively with the economy, it could become a bigger issue than anything else on the horizon." He called on President Bush to "spend as much time each week working on the economy as he does going out to campaign for members of his party."

Senate Banking Committee Chairman Paul Sarbanes (D-Md.), accompanying Daschle, provided a few of the details of the Census Bureau report. He said that median income dropped last year by 2%, that for the first time in seven years the number of people living in poverty is growing, and that the number of long-term unemployed has doubled. The only solution that Sarbanes proposed, however, is an extension of unemployment benefits. In "the last recession," he said, "we extended unemployment benefits five times, in order to help sustain people through an economic downturn. The jobs are not there for them to be re-employed."

On Sept. 26, Senate Democrats, joined by Gordon Smith (R-Ore.), introduced "The Emergency Unemployment Compensation Act." The bill extends current unemployment benefits for an additional 13 weeks, and for 20 weeks in areas of high unemployment. Paul Wellstone (D-Minn.), lead sponsor of the bill, told the Senate that the current Bush Administration has been the first to preside over a decline in private sector jobs. Wellstone added that of the 8 million unemployed, one in five has been unemployed longer than six months. Meanwhile, 2 million workers will exhaust their benefits by the end of 2002. "The need is urgent," he said. "We should pass this measure immediately."

Editorial

'I Will Not Be Silenced'

Amidst the current circus-like preparation for war ongoing in the United States, insufficient attention has been given to the relevant statements of Sen. Robert Byrd (D-W.V.). Those familiar with the private views of other Senators, know that everything Senator Byrd has said, is shared by many, even of those who have supported war in public, under pressure. But Byrd says, "I will not be silenced." Whence the difference? Whence the surer moral compass?

Born in 1917, Senator Byrd represents the generation of those who were adults during World War II. In contrast, those who became adults during the decadence of the 1960s, were in general morally destroyed. Most who have shown the courage to defy Dick Cheney's madmen on this issue, have either been of Byrd's World War II generation, or else those younger men who actually saw combat in Korea or Vietnam. Senator Byrd is also a committed constitutionalist, who has given the Senate the equivalent of two full-semester graduate-school courses, one on U.S., and one on Roman constitutional history. Byrd spoke on war against Iraq on the Senate floor on Sept. 20, and again on Sept. 25 following Senate Majority Leader Tom Daschle's criticism of the administration for its use of the war issue in the elections. Byrd voiced a much broader concern:

"I am disgusted by the tenor of the war debate that has seemingly overtaken this capital city. Here is the President of the Senate, the Vice President of the United States, out campaigning. The President is campaigning using war talk to win the election. The Vice President of the United States is barnstorming for Republican candidates. There, in at least one instance, he was telling voters that electing Republicans would aid the war effort.

"Is the President determined to make his party—that great party of Abraham Lincoln—the war party? What would Abraham Lincoln have to say if he were here? . . . The distinguished Majority Leader used the word "outrageous." He is exactly right. It is despicable that any President would attempt to use the serious matter of impending war as a tool in a campaign war. I am not going to continue to be silent. The blood of our sons and daughters, our soldiers, sailors, and airmen, has far more value than a few votes in a ballot box. There is

nothing more sobering than a decision to go to war, but the administration has turned the decision into a bumper sticker election theme. . . . For the President to suggest the Senate is not interested in the security of the American people is outrageous. It is insulting. It is wrong, wrong, wrong. . . . I have been in this Congress 50 years. I have never seen a President of the United States or a Vice President of the United States stoop to such a low level.

"It is your blood, your sons and daughters. Those who are looking at the Senate through the electronic lenses: It is your blood, your treasure. For the first time in the history of the Republic, the Nation is considering a pre-emptive strike against a sovereign state. *I will not be silenced.* I have no brief for Iraq, but I am not going to be silenced. . . . I will give the benefit of the doubt to the Constitution. I will give the benefit of the doubt to the American people who will soon be called upon, if this President has his way, to give their sons and daughters, the blood of this country. . . .

"You silence me, if you can. There are others in this body who are going to speak up for their people. This administration is making the war their battle cry. That is their bumper sticker politics. They are putting it front and center. They don't want to talk about domestic issues. They don't want to talk about those things. So they choose to make the war center stage. Okay. 'Lay on, McDuff. /And damn'd be him that first cries, "Hold, enough!"'

"My people in West Virginia expect me to speak out. If the Lord lets me live, I shall do that. . . . Each of you has sworn to support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies foreign and domestic. There it is. That doesn't give this President, this Nation, a right to launch an unprovoked attack on a sovereign nation. America fights wars, but America does not start wars."

Senator Byrd's office summarizes the end of this talk in words reminiscent of Socrates after his frameup trial. "The American people have serious questions. The Nation's allies have serious questions. And Members of this body have serious questions. [They] must be answered before going to war. It is not unpatriotic to ask questions."

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- LANCASTER/PALM.
Adelphia Ch. 16
Sundays—9 pm
- LAVERNE—Ch. 3
2nd Mondays—8 pm
- LONG BEACH
Charter Ch. 65
Thursdays—1:30 pm
- MARINA DEL REY
Adelphia Ch. 3
Thursdays—4:30 pm
- MEDIAONE Ch. 43
Wednesdays—7 pm
- MID-WILSHIRE
MediaOne Ch. 43
Wednesdays—7 pm
- MODESTO—Ch.2
Thursdays—3 pm
- OXNARD
Adelphia Ch.19
Americast Ch.8
Tuesdays—7 pm

PLACENTIA

- ADELPHIA Ch. 65
Tuesdays—6:30 pm
- SAN DIEGO Ch.19
Fridays—5 pm
- SANTA ANA
Adelphia Ch.53
Thursdays—6:30 pm
- STA. CLAR VLY.
T/W & AT&T Ch.20
Fridays—1:30 pm
- SANTA MONICA
Adelphia Ch. 77
Thursdays—4:30 pm
- TUALUMINA—Ch.19
Fridays—5 pm
- VENICE—Ch.43
Wednesdays—7 pm
- VENTURA—Ch.6
Adelphia/Avenue
Mon & Fri—10 am
- WALNUT CREEK
AT&T Ch.6
2nd Fridays—9 pm
- W. HOLLYWOOD
Adelphia Ch. 3
Thursdays—4:30 pm
- W. SAN FDO VLY.
Time Warner Ch.34
Wed.—5:30 pm

COLORADO

- COLORADO SPGS.
Adelphia Ch. 4
Tuesdays—8 pm
- DENVER—Ch.57
Saturdays—1 pm
- GLENWOOD SPRINGS
Comcast Ch. 18
Tuesdays—6:30 pm
- GLENWOOD VLY.
Comcast Ch. 18
Tuesdays—6:30 pm
- GLENWOOD VLY.
Comcast Ch. 18
Tuesdays—6:30 pm
- GLENWOOD VLY.
Comcast Ch. 18
Tuesdays—6:30 pm

CONNECTICUT

- GROTON—Ch. 12
Mondays—10 pm
- MANCHESTER Ch.15
Mondays—10 pm
- MIDDLETOWN—Ch.3
Thursdays—5 pm
- NEW HAVEN—Ch.29
Sundays—5 pm
- NEWTON—NEW MIL.
Cablevision Ch. 21
Mondays—9:30 pm
- THURSDAY—11:30 am

DIST. OF COLUMBIA

- WASHINGTON
Comcast Ch. 5
Starpower Ch. 10
Alt. Sundays—6 pm
10/20, 11/3, 11/17
12/1, 12/15, 12/29

FLORIDA

- ESCAMBIA COUNTY
Cox Ch. 4
2nd Tue, 6:30 pm
- LAVERNE—Ch. 3
2nd Mondays—8 pm
- LONG BEACH
Charter Ch. 65
Thursdays—1:30 pm
- MARINA DEL REY
Adelphia Ch. 3
Thursdays—4:30 pm
- MEDIAONE Ch. 43
Wednesdays—7 pm
- MID-WILSHIRE
MediaOne Ch. 43
Wednesdays—7 pm
- MODESTO—Ch.2
Thursdays—3 pm
- OXNARD
Adelphia Ch.19
Americast Ch.8
Tuesdays—7 pm

ILLINOIS

- CHICAGO—Ch.19
AT&T/RCN/WOW
Sat, 11:2 1 pm
- QUAD CITIES
Mediacom Ch. 19
Thursdays—11 pm
- PEORIA COUNTY
Insight Ch. 22
Sundays—7:30 pm
- SPRINGFIELD Ch.4
Mon-Fri: 5-9 pm
Sat-Sun: 1-5 pm

INDIANA

- BLOOMINGTON
Insight Ch.3
Tuesdays—8 pm
- DELAWARE COUNTY
Comcast Ch. 42
Mondays—11 pm
- GARY
AT&T Ch. 21
Monday - Thursday
8 am - 12 Noon
- IOWA
QUAD CITIES
Mediacom Ch. 19
Thursdays—11 pm
- KENTUCKY
BOONE/KENTON
Insight Ch. 21
Mon: 4 pm; Sat: 5 pm
- JEFFERSON Ch.98
Fridays—2 pm
- LOUISIANA
ORLEANS PARISH
Cox Ch. 78
Tuesdays & Saturdays
4 am & 4 pm
- MARYLAND
ANNE ARUNDEL
Annapolis Ch.20
Millennium Ch.99
Sat & Sun: 12:30 am
- MONTGOMERY Ch.19
Fridays—5 pm
- P.G. COUNTY Ch.76
Mondays—10:30 pm
- MASSACHUSETTS
AMHERST—Ch.12
Mondays—Midnight
- CAMBRIDGE
MediaOne Ch. 10
Mondays—4 pm
- WORCESTER—Ch.13
Tue.—8:30 pm
- MICHIGAN
CALHOON
ATT Ch. 11
Mondays—4 pm
- CANTON TNSHP.
Comcast Ch. 18
Zajak Presents
Mondays: 6-8 pm
- DEARBORN
Comcast Ch. 16
Zajak Presents
Mondays: 6-8 pm
- DEARBORN HTS.
Comcast Ch. 18
Zajak Presents
Mondays: 6-8 pm
- KALAMAZOO
Thu-11 pm (Ch.20)
Sat-10 pm (Ch.22)
- LAKE ORION
Comcast Ch.65
Mondays & Tuesdays
2 pm & 9 pm
- KENT COUNTY
AT&T Ch. 25
Fridays—1:30 pm
- LIVONIA
T/W Ch.12
Thursdays—5 pm
(Occ. 4:30 pm)
- MT.PLEASANT
Charter Ch. 3
Tuesdays—5:30 pm
Wednesdays—7 am
- PLYMOUTH
Comcast Ch.18
Zajak Presents
Mondays: 6-8 pm

MINNESOTA

- ANOKA
AT&T Ch. 15
Mon.—4 pm & 11 pm
- BURNSVILLE/EGAN
ATT Ch.14,57,96
Tuesdays—5:30 pm
Saturdays—9 pm
Sundays—10 pm
- CAMBRIDGE
U.S. Cable Ch.10
Wednesdays—2 pm
- COLD SPRING
U.S. Cable Ch. 3
Nightly after PSAs
- COLUMBIA HTS.
MediaOne Ch. 15
Wednesdays—8 pm
- DULUTH
Charter Ch.20
Mondays—9 pm
Wednesdays—12 pm
Fridays 1 pm
- FRIDLEY
Time Warner Ch. 5
Thursdays—5:30 pm
Saturdays—8:30 pm
- MINNEAPOLIS
PARAGON Ch. 67
Saturdays—7 pm
- NEW ULM—Ch.14
Fridays—5 pm
- PROCTOR/
HERMANTOWN—Ch.12
Tue. btw. 5 pm-1 am
- ST.CROIX VALLEY
Valley Access Ch.14
Thursdays—4 & 10 pm
Fridays—8 am
- ST. LOUIS PARK
Paragon Ch. 15
Wed., Thu., Fri.
12 am, 8 am, 4 pm
- ST. PAUL (city)
SPNN Ch. 15
Saturdays—10 pm
- ST. PAUL (N Burbs)
AT&T Ch. 14
Thu—6 pm & Midnite
Fri—6 am & Noon
- ST. PAUL (NE burbs)*
Suburban Ch.15
St. Paul (S&W burbs)
AT&T-Comcast Ch.15
Tue & Fri—8 pm
Wednesdays—10:30 pm
- SOUTH WASHINGTON
ATT Ch.14—1:30 pm
Mon, Tue, Wed, Thu

MISSISSIPPI

- MARSHALL COUNTY
Galaxy Ch. 2
Mondays—7 pm
- MISSOURI
ST. LOUIS
AT&T Ch.22
Wednesdays—5 pm
Thursdays—12 Noon
- NEBRASKA
LINCOLN
T/W Ch. 80
Citizen Watchdog
Tuesdays—7 pm
Wednesdays—10 pm
- NEVADA
CARSON—Ch.10
Wednesdays—7 pm
Saturdays—3 pm

NEW JERSEY

- HADDON TOWNSHIP
Comcast Ch. 19
Sundays 11 am
- MERCER COUNTY
Comcast*
TRENTON Ch. 81
WINDSOR Ch. 27
- MONTVALE/MAHWAH
Time Warner Ch. 27
Wednesdays—4 pm
- NORTHERN NJ
Comcast Comm. Access
Channel 57*
PISCATAWAY
Cablevision Ch.71
Wed—11:30 pm
- PLAINSBORO
Comcast Ch. 3*
- NEW MEXICO
ALBUQUERQUE
Comcast Ch. 27
Mondays—3 pm
- ANTHONY/SUNLAND
T/W Ch. 15
Wednesdays 5:05 pm
- GRANT COUNTY
Comcast Ch. 17
Fri. & Sat.
7 pm or 8 pm
- LOS ALAMOS
Comcast Ch. 8
Mondays—10 pm
- SANTA FE
Comcast—Ch.6
Saturdays—6:30 pm
- TAOS—Ch.2
Sundays—7 pm
- NEW YORK
AMSTERDAM
Time Warner Ch.16
Wednesdays—6 pm
- BROOKLYN
T/W Ch.34
Cablevision Ch.67
Tuesdays
3:30 pm, 11:30 pm
- BUFFALO
Adelphia Ch. 18
Wed.—12:30 pm
- CHEMUNG/STUEBEN
Time Warner Ch.1
Mon., Fri.—4:30 pm
- ERIE COUNTY
Adelphia Intl. Ch.20
Thursdays—10:35 pm
- ILION—Ch. 10
Mon. & Wed.—11 am
Saturdays—11:30 pm
- IRONDEQUOIT Ch.15
Mondays—7:30 pm
Thursdays—7 pm
- JEFFERSON/LEWIS
Time Warner Ch.2
Unscheduled pop-ins
- JOHNSTOWN—Ch.16
Tuesdays—5 pm
- MANHATTAN—MNN
T/W Ch.34; RCN Ch.109
Alt. Sundays—9 am
- NIAGARA COUNTY
Adelphia Ch. 20
Thursdays—10:35 pm
- ONEIDA—Ch.10
Thu—8 or 9 pm
- PENFIELD—Ch.15
Penfield Comm. TV*
- QUEENSBURY Ch.71
Thursdays—7 pm

NEW JERSEY

- RIVERHEAD Ch.70
Thurs—12 Midnight
- ROCHESTER—Ch.15
Sundays—3 pm
- MONDAYS—10 pm
- ROCKLAND—Ch. 71
Mondays—6 pm
- SCHENECTADY Ch.16
Mondays—3 pm
Wednesdays—8 am
- STATEN ISL.
Time Warner Cable
Thu.—11 pm (Ch.35)
Sat.—8 am (Ch.34)
- THOMPINS COUNTY
Time Warner
Sun—9 pm (Ch.78)
Thu.—5 pm (Ch.13)
Sat.—9 pm (Ch.78)
- TRI-LAKES
ALBUQUERQUE
Sun: 7 am, 1 pm, 8 pm
WEBSTER—Ch.12
Wednesdays—9 pm
- NORTH CAROLINA
HICKORY—Ch.3
Tuesdays—10 pm
- OHIO
FRANKLIN COUNTY
Ch. 21: Sun.—6 pm
- LORAIN COUNTY
Adelphia Ch.30
Daily: 10 am; or
12 Noon; or 2 pm;
or 12 Midnight
- OBERLIN—Ch.9
Tuesdays—7 pm
- REYNOLDSBURG
Ch.6: Sun.—6 pm
- OREGON
LINN/BENTON
AT&T Ch. 99
Tuesdays—1 pm
- PORTLAND
AT&T
Tue—6 pm (Ch.22)
Thu—3 pm (Ch.23)
- SALEM—Ch.23
Tuesdays—12 Noon
Thursdays 8 pm
Saturdays 10 am
- SILVERTON
Charter Ch. 10
Mon, Tue, Thu, Fri
Betw. 5 pm - 9 am
- WASHINGTON ATT
Ch.9: Tualatin Valley
Ch.23: Regional Area
Ch.33: Unincorpor. Towns
Wednesdays—8 pm
Sundays—9 pm
- RHODE ISLAND
E.PROV.—Ch.18
Tuesdays—6:30 pm
- STATEWIDE
R.I. Interconnect*
Cox Ch. 13
Full Ch. 49
- TEXAS
DALLAS Ch.13-B
Tuesdays—10:30 pm
- EL PASO COUNTY
Adelphia Ch.4
Tuesdays—8 pm
Thursdays—11 am
- HOUSTON
Houston Media Source
Tuesdays—5:30 pm
Saturdays—10 am

UTAH

- CENTRAL UTAH
Precis Cable Ch.10
Aurora
Centerfield
Gunnsion
Redmond
Richfield
Salina
Sundays & Mondays
6 pm & 10 pm
- VERMONT
GREATER FALLS
Adelphia Ch.8
Tuesdays—1 pm
- VIRGINIA
ARLINGTON
ACT Ch. 33
Mondays—4 pm
Tuesdays—9 am
- BLACKSBURG
WTOB Ch.2
Mondays—6 pm
- CHESTERFIELD
Comcast Ch. 6
Tuesdays—5 pm
- FAIRFAX—Ch.10
Tuesdays—12 Noon
Thursdays—7 pm
- LOUDOUN
Adelphia Ch. 23/24
Thursdays—7 pm
- ROANOKE—Ch.9
Thursdays—2 pm
- WASHINGTON
KING COUNTY
AT&T Ch. 29/77
Mondays—6 pm
(starts Oct. 7)
- KENNEWICK
Charter Ch. 12
Mondays—12 Noon
Thursdays—8:30 pm
- PASCO
Charter Ch. 12
Mondays—12 Noon
Thursdays—8:30 pm
- RICHLAND
Charter Ch. 12
Mondays—12 Noon
Thursdays—8:30 pm
- SPOKANE—Ch.14
Wednesdays—6 pm
- WENATCHEE
Charter Ch.12
Thu—10 am & 5 pm
- YAKIMA—Ch. 9
Sundays—4 pm
- WISCONSIN
MADISON—Ch.4
Tuesdays—3 PM
Wednesdays—12 Noon
- MARATHON COUNTY
Charter Ch. 10
Thursdays—9:30 pm
Fridays—12 Noon
- SUPERIOR
Charter Ch.20
Mondays—7:30 pm
Wednesdays—11 pm
Fridays 1 pm
- WYOMING
GILLETTE—Ch.36
Thursdays—5 pm

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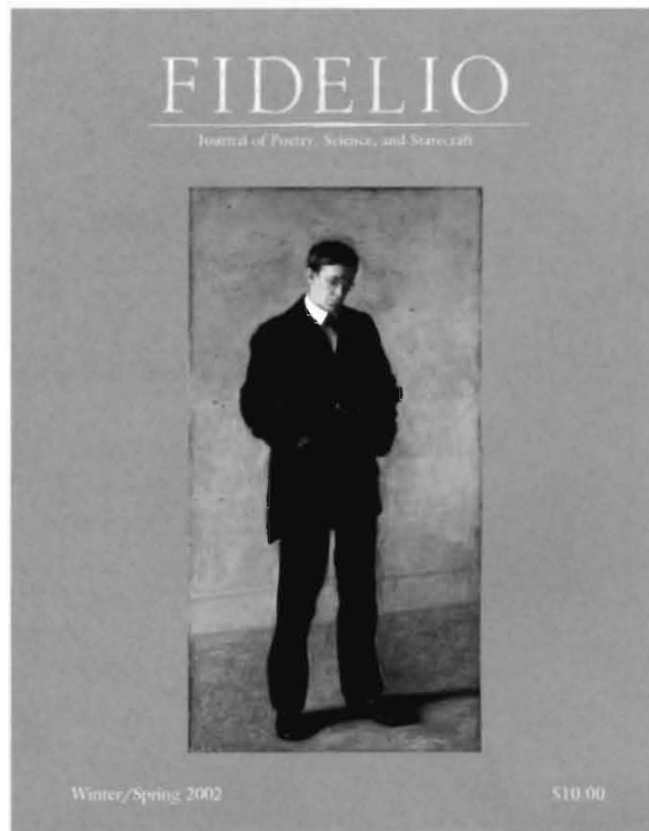
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